ERRORS OF YOUTH. derivous Debility, Premature Decay and effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for se of suffering humanity, send free to all ed it, the receipt and directions for making ple remedy by which he was cared. Sufficiently suffered by the three to all editions may in one case be slightly altered to suit admirably the present time. I wishing to profit by the advertiser's expecan do so by addressing, in perfect confi-JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar st., New York

SEINES AND NET TWINES. INES, NETS, ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS, LEADS AND NET FITTINGS, very description, manufactured and for sale H. & G. W. LORD, 89 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

MALE ACADEMY, CLINTON, N. C. HE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL

on the 2d Monday of January next, and contwenty weeks. It is the determination of dereigned to make this School worthy of tage, and one in which boys may be well d for College, or for the usual avocations

but firm discipline will be exercised in point of morality, Church advantages, ence, taste, siyle and healthfulness, will very favorably with any other inland

he State, and is, therefore, a suitable can be procured on reasonable terms. RATES OF TUITION.

ut Languages, duction except in cases of sickness probeyond two weeks.

M. McLEOD,

ice of the North Carolina Mutual

Fire Insurance Company. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 23, 1867. CREDITOR'S BILL WAS FILED IN THE Court of Equity of Wake County against RTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSU-COMPANY, and, at the last term of the art, a decree was made appointing me of all the assets of the said Company; ursuance of said decree, notice is hereby all the creditors of said Company, who ng to contribute to the expense of said make known their intent on or before the H MONDAY IN MARCH, 1865, and prove before the subscriber; otherwise they

nded from sharing in the distribution ets of the Company. who have already proved their claims furnish additional proof, but must signtention to become parties to the said hereby given to all persons indebted

ompany, by assessment as heretofore make payment without delay, or their der the decree of the Court will be put

FOR SALE.

TILL BE SOLD BY THE CLERK onging to the late firm of Parma-sisting of Turpentine and Farmluable landing on the Cape Fear as Council's Bluff, together with

> J. T. MELVIN, Clerk and Master in Equity

PROPERTY unsold on day of sale, of Mules, Wagons, Buggy, Cart, Cart acksmith Tools, &c. as indebted to the estate will make imayment, and persons having claims present them at once for settlement. CHARLES PARMELLE,

Surviving Partner

The Black Sheep" is a popular sensa-

Ontario papers are agitating for the

sa, in Russia, is crowded with Eng-

antata is in rehearsal in Montreal on

kards arrested at St. Petersburg are

e to sweep the streets under fixed bayegroes in Mississippi refuse to work and the field for the mayoralty.

Norwalk, Conn., workman died recent- say. a paralytic shock caused by sudden

The wheat crop of Texas was a failure in y places, and below the average every-

beet sugar factory is proposed in Caliia with fifteen hundred thousand dollars national convention and exposition of growers is proposed for next May, at

editor in Texas fears that the whole

e recent prairie fires, which have raged

Northwest, were probably caused by beef packing establishment, a branch

similar one in Chicago, is being built Columbus Texas. The U. S. Judges in Montana receive per annum, besides "extra" com-

pressed -it costs too much. colored ball at Hartford, Thanksgiving

Horace Greeley professes to have made would have done it better, or else have

ment is the member who contrived, by Md. The nicest part of it is, the address rency. inredeemed promises, to get his election- is so written as to form a complete portrait ering printing done for nothing.

Two of the ladies killed at the recent fellowship on this continent. leans by Banks because they failed to salute erty of Concordia Lodge, No. 11 I. O. O. Admiral Porter and a lady with whom he F., at Beaufort, N. C. was walking.

mington Iournal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1867. VOL. 23.

A TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

[In 1858, the extreme troubles in financial affairs drew forth many humorous effusions from GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from the pens of some unfeeling wretches, whose pro- present of resigning.

> Sneaking into banks, Nothing there to lend-Piteously begging.
>
> Every man you meet;
> Bless me! This is awful, Such tightness on the street.

Merchants very idle,
Praying for a check,
Want to keep a going—
Stretch it neck and neck; Dabblers in stock, Blue as blue can be,

Evidently wishing,
They were "fancy free." All our splendid railroads
Have such awful props
Twenty thousand Bulls,

Seem to hold their stocks, Many of the Bears In the trouble sharing, Now begin to feel They've been overbearing.

Risky speculators, Tumbling with the stock, Never mind the stopping, More than any clock; Still they give his dinners Smoke and drink and sup,

"National" Institutions Companies of "trust, With other people's money Go off on a bust; Houses of long standing

For a winding up

Crumble out of sight. With so many "smash's No wonder money's tight; Gentlemen of means-Having lots to spend-

Save a little sympathy,

Nothing have to lend; Gentlemen in want-Willing to pay double— Find that they can borrow Nothing now but trouble Half our men of business

Wanting an extension, While nearly all the others

Contemplate suspension; Many of them, though, Don't appear to dread it; Every cent they owe Is so much to their credit.

Currency is contracting, Credit all is cracked, Women all expending, As if to counteract. easiness increasing— Where will the trouble end, Every one would borrow, But no one has to lend.

Dodging 'round the corners, Trying every source; Asking at the banks— Nothing there, of course; Money getting tighter, Misery complete—

STATE NEWS.

University of N. C.-We learn that the dress before the two Literary Societies of the University, at the next Commencebove sale, I shall sell all the PER- ment, and that he has accepted the invitation. Gov Seymour will doubtless give an abmirable address.

Raleigh Sentinel, 6th. NORTH CAROLINA FINANCES.—The Public Treasurer of the tate has just issued a statement, showing the indebtness of the State, and its assets. We give a summary: Bonds issued before and since the

Bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvements..... To this must be added a small amount

due on coupons, not yet ascertained. The assets of the Public Treasury are as folllows:

Bonds due by corporations.....

Besides these, the State has other interests, not estimated. The real value of its assets cannot be determined at present. Raleigh Sentinel, 6th

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.—It is rumored that the republicans of this city held a stood that Gen. Canby has intimated a purpose to permit the usual election to be held next January instead of continuing the present incumbents in office or making new appointments. The common opinion is that Mr. C. M. Farris will be put in

Whether or not the conservatives purpose starting a ticket, we are unable to

Raleigh Progress, 6th.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We are permitted to make the following extract from the private letter of a Republican politician, residing temporarily in the Old North State, to his friend in this city, showing the beauties of "manhood suffrage" under Radical recon-

"We had an election last week for the purpose of voting for and against a Convention. But very few whites voted; it was mostly done by the "intelligent (?) of that State will be swept away by contraband," who did not know whether he was voting for George Washington or a The Freedmen's Bureau still employs two new town-pump. I hope there may be an dred commissioned officers of the U.S. improvement in the next generation—there is certainly room for it.

New Haven (Conn.) Register.

EMIGRANTS.—We regret to learn that a number of emigrants from Orange county, amounting to 30 or 40 persons, passed on and Tennessee.

Strange things are witnessed nearly every week in North Carolina. On the one hand, parties are leaving the State to find a bet-The Galveston News complains that as ter home elsewhere, while another train be delayed beyond the 1st of January, or, tas is not Kansas, her Indians are not brings persons who left the State a year at farthermost, the 1st of July, 1869. ago, returning dissatisfied and determined to spend their days in the old North State. People had better be sure now, when they make a move.—Raleigh Sentinel.

I. O. O. F.-The nicest thing we have If we had done the work for him seen this season is now on exhibition at the store of J. E. Nash, on Pollok Street.

during the war, banished from New Or- Swander, of Philadelphia, and is the prop- Federal Government.

Newbern Journal of Commerce.

the spring riding fully restored.
Wadesboro' Aryus.

WORTHY OF MENTION. - That all the citizens of this county, of Northern birth, others since, excepting one, voted the Con- of retiring their circulation. servative ticket at the recent election. The exception, a deserter from the South du-Convention. - Wadesboro' Argus.

facts, the Judge returned the child to the be ascertained that the banks were not custody of her parents until the 30th of this debtors to the United States. month, when there will be a full and final hearing. - Wadesboro' Argus.

them. - Wadesboro' Argus.

tive, in no other commercial country has contraction be continued.

ness, and five per cent. notes, have all been | will soon render contraction unnecessary

event might be brought about at a still ing under which they were issued. earlier day. These anticipations of the Secretary may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient the condition of the South has been disturbed and unsatisfactory. These facts and apprehensions, created in Europe and insuperable difficulty in the way of an early tention. the cars, on yesterday, bound for Texas and permanent restoration of a specie Nothing will be gained, however, by a forced resumption. When the country is in a condition to maintain specie payments in the administration of the Government

of Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd- faith in regard to the funded debt. Third. Restoration of the Southern ample, to enforce

JUDGE LITTLE. -It is all a mistake rela- and in view of the relations that the na- legal-tender notes according to their tenor Alarming State of Affairs in Alabama. tive to Judge Little—he has not tendered his resignation, and has no intention at good faith, the Secretary has no difficulty like this. Now, to what is the United present of resigning.

When he was tendered the Judgeship the past summer he was in very feeble health, and had been for a long time, and was disard health are so directly connected with the credit of and had been for a long time, and was disard health health health are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of a work with all branches of business, and the blacks in Bullock county. In the loans at the time subscribers to its of a work with all branches of business, and the blacks in Bullock county. In the loans at the time subscribers were solicit. posed in consequence to decline it; but his friends, thinking the change and consefriends, the change and co quent active occupation would benefit him, question in regard to the nature of this from colored emissaries they formed a code roughly-tossed heads and heads neatly ininduced him to accept. His first entrance in no condition to meet. At some more understanding? Was it not that while in no condition to meet. At some more understanding? Was it not that while interest-bearing notes should be converted opened a court, officered and exercised, many eyes were turned to the door, at trict of the State, with a heavy amount of have been fully restored, and all the States into bonds or paid in lawful money, the arresting by night all blacks who opposed which a man, a stranger to that neighborthe most intricate business, the labors of which proved too much for his feeble conwhich proved too much for his feeble conperity which their great resources and the
punishment so far that their victims

arresting by night an blacks who opposed the
hood, was hammering vigorously with a
their unlawful proceedings, and carried punishment so far that their victims

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hood, was hammering vigorously with a
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arresting by night and blacks who opposed the
hood, was hammering vigorously with a
their victims. stitution; and at Charlotte, while presiding energy of the people must sooner or later standing of the Congress which passed the applied to the civil authorities for protection window above him was opened, and from at Mecklenburg Superior Court, he broke down, and was compelled to ask a leave of down, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown, and was compelled to ask a leave of for Congress to consider whether the namedown and the congress to consider absence, and returned home. Since his return his health has been slowly mending, sed with. The present is not a favorable leaders organized the negroes and made those already seen in the faintly illumined. and he hopes to enter upon the duties of time to consider this question. The con- intimate that the bonds to be issued in acdition of our political and financial affairs cordance with their provisions might be was summoned, and the blacks flocked to that demanded admittance. As she did is too critical to justify any action that paid when redeemable in a depreciated Union Springs, threatening a general riswould compel the national banks, or any currency? Was there a single subscriber ing and extermination of the whites and strained to catch the words, and every considerable number of them, to call in to the five-twenty bonds, or to the seven taking possession of the country. The owner of ears that waited was disappointed. their leans, and put their bonds upon the and three-tenths notes, which, by their black leaders went to plantations and It was given in words intelligible only to some who came here before the war and market for the purpose of providing means terms, were covertible into bonds, who did forced laborers to join them for vengeance, the woman for whom they were intended.

BANKS RETIRING NOTES. Arguments in favor of compelling the ring the war after getting a contract from banks to retire their notes and yield the the Confederate Government to furnish fish field to the notes of the Government are oil, voted for himself and is elected to the based upon the question that if three hundred millions United States notes were HABEAS CORPUS. - Judge Little had be- substituted for three hundred millions of fore him, on last Saturday, in chambers, at Government would save some eighteen this place, a case on a writ of habeas corpus, millions dollars interest, which is now a the points of which are these: A young gratuity to the banks. If an account were man named Dunn, during the first part of opened with the banks, and they were last week, had carried off and married, in charged with interest on three hundred South Carolina, a daughter of James S. millions of dollars, and the losses sustained Marsh, of Union county, of this State, through those that have failed and creditwithout her parents' consent, said daughter ed with interest on the Unted States notes being barely thirteen years of age. The held by them as a permanent reserve, with daughter not having attained marriageable taxes paid by them to the Government and age, according to the laws of the States, States, and with a commission covering the Federal army would have been a sucwhich is fourteen years, upon a partial only what has been saved in transferring hearing of the case and showing of the and disbursing the public money, it would

It is not necessary, however, for the Sec-

retary to dwell on this point, as his main

objection to the substitution would not be WILD PIGEONS.—Numerous flocks of wild removed if a saving of interest would be pigeons were seen passing over this section effected by it. Regarding, as he does, the last week. But from numerous inquiries issue of the United States notes in the first made by us we cannot ascertain that they instance as having been a misfortune, and their continuance as a circulating medium, are using hereabouts, nor can we learn that unless the volume shall be steadily reduced, any one has succeeded in shooting any of as fraught with mischief, the Secretary can conceive no circumstances that would justify a further issue. These depreciated Abstract of Secretary McCulloch's Report. but legal tender notes, notwithstanding the The finances of the United States, not- reduction that has taken place, still stand withstanding the continued depression of in the way of a return to specie payments. the currency, are in a much more satisfac. A substitution of them for bank notes tory condition than they were when the would be regarded by him and the country money to preserve its existence—the bal- moval of Mower.—Richmond Enquirer. Secretary had the honor to make to Con- as a declaration that resumption gress his last annual report. Since the 1st had been indefinitely postponed. If proper for part for pa day of November, 1866, \$493,999,268 of in- those now outstanding shall be retired at to contractors and to the gallant men by edness, and of temporary loans, have been amount in actual circulation will soon be faith and public honor, which to a nation fourteen years was joined in wedlock to a began to long for his wife and children. ing the same period a decided improve- should be increased, especially if they nent has also been witnessed in the gene- should be made the sole paper circulation The policy of contracting the currency, al- be continued, speculation will be stimulaly a depreciated currency is always an in- which upon the material interests and credcentive, and has no little influence in stim- it of the country no one can estimate.ulating labor and increasing productions. Such a revulsion the Secretary is most anx-

there been less financial embarrassment It is frequently urged by those who admit that the currency is redundant that temporary loans, certificates of indebted bear further contraction; that its growth paid, with the exception of small amounts. that busines, if left to itself, will rapidly The compound interest have been reduced increase to such an extent as to require from \$217.094 169 to \$71,878,040. \$11,- three hundred and eighty millions of 560,000 having been taken up with three United States notes and fractional curper cent. certificates; seven and three-rency and three hundred millions of bank tenth notes from \$830,000,000 to \$337,978, notes, now outstanding, for its proper and 800; United States notes, including frac-needful accommodation. Nothing can be tional currency, from \$459,505,311 to \$337,- more fallacious than this unfortunately 871,477; while the cash in the Treasury popular idea. An irredeemable currency has been increased from \$88,218,055 to is a financial disease which retards growth

no considerable financial embarrassment. patient will eventually overcome it. that after a careful survey of the whole connection with the permanent resumption | held tion, and such the condition of our pro- of the obligation of Government to pay its

To tax wisely, so as to raise large revefor home consumption. The expenses of nues without oppressing industry, is one the War Department, by reason of Indian of the most difficult duties ever devolved hostilities and the establishment of military upon the law making power. Taxation governments in the Southern States, have can never be otherwise than burdensome,

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF CONTRACTS NECESSARY. Public faith does not depend alone upon adequate revenue laws, nor upon economy they will be restored as a necessary conse- it rests also upon the observance of conquence. To such a condition of national tracts in spirit as well as in letter. In prosperity as will insure a permanent res- fact, without this there will be neither an toration of the specie standard, the follow. efficient administration of the revenue ing measures are, in the opinion of the laws nor economy in expenditures. Noth-The thing aside as "one of our fail."

[Prentice.]

[Prentice.]

[Prentice.]

[It is a pen and ink sketch of an address delivered by Past Grand Master, James Ridgely, before the Grand Lodge of I. O.

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[It is a pen and ink sketch of an address delivered by Past Ridgely Ridgely Ridgely Ridgely Ridgely Ridgely Rid ary economical character" in the city gov-nment is the member who contrived by O. F. of the United States, at Baltimore, the continued contraction of the paper curtracted; and when a nation voluntarily Second. The maintenance of the public right in regard to the funded debt.

Third Restoration of the Southern ample, to enforce its revenue laws, and its Third. Restoration of the Southern ample, to enforce its revenue laws, and its peach the President; a President from their expenditures will only be checked by its peach the President from their expenditures will only be checked by its peach the President from their expenditures will only be checked by its peach the President from their expenditures will only be checked by its own State! "Its a foul bird," etc." inability to collect. How much of the own State! "Its a foul bird," etc." demoralization which exists in the revenue Lookout Mountain was on fire last week, SUSTAINING THE NATIONAL BANKS.

In the present condition of the country service of the United States is attributable and at night presented a grand spectacle, to the failure of the Government to redeem resembling countless camp-fires.

both the principal and interest of these bonds were payable in coin? Does any

During the excitement a negro church at feet pattered along stairs and floors as she States, self-sacrificing as they were in support of the Government, would have sold their stocks, their lands, the products of their farms, of their factories, and their shops, and invested their proceeds in fivetwenty bonds, and seven and three-tenths notes, convertible into such bonds, if they promptly sent a detachment of troops to when she did so her face was all smiles, had understood that these bonds were to be redeemed, after five years from their respective dates, in a currency the value of arrested and lodged in jail to be tried by tor. Those who had noted the nocturnal be redeemed, after five years from their which they could form no reliable estimate? | the civil authorities. Would the Secretary of the Treasury, or would Congress, when the fate of the na- all was quiet. tion was trembling in the balance, and when a failure to raise money for the support of

amount in circulation? character, or payable in lawful money. urgent for payment of its just obligations Attempt of a Young Bride in Baltimore spirit in which they were made.

cause, have dared to attempt the experi-

most desirable result. This, however, he feels it his duty to say, as he substantially said in his last year's report, that the question of reconstruction, as a purely financial question, is, in his judgment, second in importance to none that Congress will ever

be called upon to consider.

\$133,998,398; and the funded debt has instead of encouraging it; which stimu- right, and that it ought to be in some way terday he refused to go to his work, and cans go against impeachment it will fail. been increased \$686,504.800. While this lates speculation but diminishes labor. A avoided in future issues. The Secretary secluded himself in the cellar, where he has been accomplished, there has been no healthy growth is to be secured by a re- has no hesitation in admitting that he is remained until night. When he came up publican ranks have gained confidence commercial crisis, and outside of the South- moval of disease, and not by postponing in sympathy with the sentiment. The diffi- to the store his wife asked him to close the from the fact that so many of the leading ern States, which are still greatly suffering the proper treatment of it in the expecta- culty in the way, however, as has been sug- windows. He said he would do so for the Republican papers of the country have de from the effects of the war, there has been tion that the vigorous constitution of the gested, arises from the fact that if the "last time." After putting up the shutters clared against impeachment. So closely, In his last report the Secretary remarked that after a careful survey of the whole connection with the permanent resumption held where taxes are high, and there field he was of opinion that specie payment of specie payments in the maintenance of would be a constant tendency to a concen- behind the counter, and putting the muz- impeachment in the House. In the Senmight be resumed, and ought to be resumed public faith, which involves the necessity tration of the States, and counties, and ci- zle of the weapon in his mouth, discharged ate an impeachment conviction requires a as early as the first day of July, 1868.— of wise and stable revenue laws, impartiwould be the character of future legislawould be the character of futu ductive industry, that this most desirable bonds in accordance with the understand- be a desirable investment in all parts of the mental derangement. He leaves a wife country, and it is obvious that the State and three children to mourn his untimely should be in some manner compensated loss.—Louisville Courier, Nov. 28. for the right, now denied, of taxing them as other kinds of property are taxed. After County Treasurer's collection of a tax asgiving the subject careful consideration, sessed upon \$31,000 of greenbacks as so the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds, to be against the tax. It was held that the green known as the Consolidated Debt of the greatly exceeded the estimates. The Government has been defrauded of a large part of its revenue upon distilled liquors, and should be stable when the first of the the consolidated Debt of the United States, bearing six per cent. Interpretation of the United States, bearing six per cent. Interpretation of the United States, bearing six per cent. Interpretation of the United States, and having twenty years to run, into which all other obligations of the Government is should be stable. ment shall as rapidly as possible be converted, one-sixth part of the interest at In order that the present tariff should be each semi-annual payment to be reserved some attribute it to Williams's loins and to some extent at home by the utterances a revenue tariff, important modifications by the Government and paid over to the of some of our public men upon the sub- will be necessary, which cannot be intelli- States, according to their proportion. By ject of finance and taxation that public gently made until business ceases to be this means all bonds, wherever held, would faith might not be maintained, may post- subject to derangement by irredeemable be taxed alike, and a general distribution pone the time when specie payments shall currency. The Secretary does not, there- of them be secured. State taxes, including be resumed; but, notwithstanding these fore, recommend a complete revision of levies for county and municipal purposes, rows.' unexpected embarrassments, much pre- the tariff at the present session; but there now, as a general thing, exceed one per liminary work has been done, and there is are some features of it and some matters cent., but when debts incurred for paynot, in the opinion of the Secretary, any connected with it which require early at- ment of bounties are paid, and in most of the States they are already in process of The experience of the Department dis- rapid extinction, and economy is again closes many disadvantages attendant upon practiced in the administration of State exact time, but with favorable crops next the collection of duties on imports when affairs, this indirect assessment will be part of Texas. year, and with no legislation unfavorable the rates are high and estimated on an ad to contraction at this session, it is not to valorum basis.

The concentral of datas of imports when the quite likely to equal the tax assessed upon other poperty. If the debt to be funded shall amount to \$2,000,000,000, the amount to be reserved and paid to the States annually would be \$20,000,000.

EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATES. These will be found in the President's

A French correspondent asserts that Garibaldi had commenced retreating before the attack at Mentana, and that the slaughter of his volunteers by the Chassepots was entirely unnecessary.

The meanest thing we have seen in pol-

NO. 44.

Armed Rising of the Blacks_Organiza

tion of the Whites Troops Sent to th

not believe, and who was not given to un-showing pretended orders from General But, although few in number and spoken derstand by agents of the Government, that Swayne giving them the right to kill all low, they sufficed, for the widow dropped

one suppose that the people of the United Perote was burned by unknown parties descended with a rush and opened the (alleged to be the negroes themselves) to door. The man entered and the door influence the blacks. The whites univer- closed upon him. There was many a wink, sally regret it.

> protection. Gen. Swayne was appealed to, and the scene of trouble to restore order.

A Mower Mowed. The decapitation of General Mower, that cess to the rebellion and ruin to the Union | most blood-thirsty of all the military heads' men with whom Louisiana and Texas have ment of raising money on bonds redeemabeen scouraged, is the most delicious case ble at the pleasure of the Government after of retributive justice since the head of the five years in a currency convertible, but ingenious Dr. Guillotine was shaved off by the value of which might not depend upon his own admirable invention. Gen. Hanthe solvency of Government, but upon the cock found this proscriptive satrap hard at work, bloody to the elbows, and filling the No such understanding existed, and for- daily papers of two cities with the lists of tunately no such experiment was tried. his victims. He had strewed two States The bonds were negotiated with the defi- with decapitated governors, judges, shernite understanding that they were payable iffs, legislators, and justices of the peace, in coin, and the seven and three-tenths when Nemesis, in the shape of a firman notes with an equally definite understand. from Hancock, overtook the butcher, and ing that they were convertible, at the op- off went his own head! A more obscure tion of the holder, into bonds of a similar but a far more remorseless despot than Sheridan, the defunct Mower has not been Contracts were made in good faith on both honored by a bow or regret from the Radisides-a part of them when the Govern- cal party. The killing of a rat could not ment was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was in imminent peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned less comment than the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the rement was a second peril and needed have occasioned because the

to Commit Suicide.

are of priceless worth, require that these man of thirty-five years, named Wise, in In the mean while the wife, supposing him contracts should be complied with in the the eastern section of the city, and the in- dead or lost to her for all time, left New dications of a life of happiness were very Orleans and came to this city to live, an-Holders of our bouds at home and abroad, fair. On Sunday, however, a difficulty nouncing herself as a widow, and seeking who understand the character of the people arose, and of so serious a nature that the employment, which she obtained. Her of the United States and the greatness of husband did not again speak to or notice husband, who is a wood engraver of ability, the national resources, ought not to need his young wife. She bore the trial with has secured employment in New Orleans, an assurance that they will be so complied apparent firmness until Thursday, when and intends returning soon in company she determined to put an end to her trouble with his wife and children. And so ends The importance of the restoration of the by ending her existence. She went to the the simple story of a lost husband found, Southern States to their proper relations drug store, at the corner of Pratt and Eden and a scandal spoiled. with the Federal Government cannot be streets, where she obtained a half ounce overestimated. A curtailment of the cur- of laudanum, by stating that it was for a ency and the maintenance of the public person who was suffering from the cramp. faith are not all that is required to restore As soon as she reached her home she swalthe country to perfect financial health. We lowed the poison, and it was not discovered need, in addition to these, a united coun- until she showed symptoms of stupor. A of impeachment seems to show that its fate try-united in fact as well as in name. It physician was then called, and after con- rests with the New England delegation. may not be porper for the Secretary in this siderable effort restored her. She then Of her twenty-eight votes, only seven are report to discuss the measures regarded by him as best calculated to bring about this difficulty between herself and husband, cate impeachment. The impeachers still of the difficulty.—Baltimore Gazette, 30th.

A German named Ferdinand Stehle, committed suicide about 10 o'clock last will be admitted, making one hundred and night, by shooting himself in the mouth. The circumstances are about as follows:- Democrats. There are absent, on account Mr. Stehle is a cabinet maker, and keeps a of sickness, six Republicans, and it is not grocery at No. 263 Shelby street, between likely that one hundred and eighty votes There is a general sentiment among tax- Jefferson and Green. For some two years | can be polled when it comes to a final ispayers that the exemption of Government bonds from local taxation is not exactly sia, and lately grew very despondent. Yesbonds hereafter to be issued were to be he drew a pistol, and his wife grappled however, is the question balanced in the importance that Government bonds should posed that he was laboring under a fit of

A suit brought in Cincinnati to resist the much capital, was decided on Tuesday, backs were but a form of loan, and that

The majority report on impeachment is wandering about in search of a fathersome Boutwell's. It seems to be Boutwell's that it is proposed by a committee, of which you style—about his calibre—an illegitimate are President, under the direction of the "Execuoffspring, at any rate.

Oxford has no more "town and gown

Galveston City scrip is a drug at seventy-Fifteen only, to the million, commit suieide in Spain. Immigrants are pouring into the Eastern

There is a scarcity of wheat on the Louisiana, Texas, border. Toronto is enjoying a good supply of charivari was performed under his win

counterfeit ten cent pieces. Denver City, Colorado Territory, is to have a Board of Trade. A circus, in some parts of Arkansas, is called a Hippo-Olympiad.

The Government printing office now employs two hundred printers. Several illegal distilleries are reported in northeastern Massachusetts. Galveston has lately had a large immigra-

tion of professional thieves. Potatoes are so plenty in Texas that they are hardly worth harvesting. There is a cat in Massachusetts without

any tail-and never had any. Baton Rouge has a newspaper Comet. The editor should be brilliant.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square for each and every insertion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, to admitted

A Singular History. About 1 o'clock of the morning, recently,

the members of several families residing on many eyes were turned to the door, at many a whisper, and not a few loud com-The white citizens have organized for ments upon this affair.

It was late in the morning before the Widow B- appeared at her door, and and her steps lighter than usual, for she visit, and many to whom the circumstance At last accounts order was restored and had been related, were prompt in appearing at their doors and windows as Mrs. B - and the stranger walked by and took a car on the Central avenue. The latter was noticed to be tall, handsome, and well dressed, and to be very attentive to the pretty little widow, who held his arm as

though familiar with it. When they returned to the house (late in the afternoon) the widow called in two of her most intimate lady acquaintances from the neighborhood and introduced them to the gentleman, styling him "my husband, Mr. B-..." Of course everybody was anxious to know how the dead had come to life, and the story was easily told; and it was not very romantic .-It appears that previous to the "widow's" coming to this city she had lived in New Orleans, where her husband, then a dissipated fellow, had deserted her, going to Mexico and engaging in the broils of that country in the capacity of a captain of cavalry. He was not desperately wound d, kept on in his career of drunkenness until delirium tremen set in, and he came near dying. When he recovered from this he pecame a changed man, reformed in every On Saturday last, a young woman of respect; and as he renewed his decency,

Cincinnati Commercial.

The caucusing to ascertain how many members are going to vote on the question but persistently refused to state the nature claim that they can rely upon ninety-five votes in the House, making a majority in their favor. There are now one hundred and eighty-three names upon the roll; on Monday five of the Kentucky delegation eighty-eight in all, of whom forty-five are

The following officers have been elected by the Grand Lodge, now in session, for

the ensuing year, viz: Grand Master-R. W. Best. Senior Grand Warden-R. B. Vance. -T. M. Gardner. Grand Secretary-D. W. Bain. Grand Treasurer-C. W. D. Hutchings.

Raleigh Sentinel, 5th. General Hancock's snub to Louisiana loyalty is as follows:

Hon. B. King Cutler,
President of Committee; SIR-Having observed by the New Orleans press tyle—about his calibre—an illegitimate tive State Central Committee of the Union Party of New Orleans," to receive me upon my arrival in your city, I beg respectfully to decline the same. My tastes and intention will lead me to decline receptions of political parties, and, indeed, all others of a public character, from whatever sources, save such as may relate to official matters connected with my administration of affairs in the Fifth Military District. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Arthur Goergey is not remarkably popular in Hungary. He was recently hooted out of the Chamber of Deputies, and a

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major General U. S. A.

In this county, on 26th Nov., by Rev D B. Black, Mr. JOHN M. HENDERSON, to Mrs.

CAROLINE E. SMITH.

In this city, on the 3d inst., Mrs. GESINE SOFIA BREMER, (a native of Hanover, Germany,) wife of Mr. John M. Bremer, aged 19 years, 1 month and 20 days. In Onslow county, N. C., on November, A. D., 1867, DAVID David E Sandlin, in the 9th year of his age

Heaven unfo'd your portals Precions child through them ric Yet again we hope to meet thee,

When the day of life is fled; The stoppage of soldier's pay, in favor of sutlers, has been discontinued. Then in Heaven we'll joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

North Carolina Railroad.

Some months since, upon the change of officers of the North Carolina Railroad, followed by the inauguration of the "new arrangement," by which freight was to be transported over the entire length of the Road instead of coming to it and leaving it at Raleigh, a few papers fook occasion to attack its management and predict its rapid decline. Political influences and party favoritism was more than binted at as the only cause of the election of President TURNER, while Superintendent Anderson was denounced as incompetent because the passenger trains did not run to suit the ideas or convenience of certain editors.

From all these charges we attempted to defend the officers of the Road, not from personal motives or interest, and most assuredly not from party feeling. If there is one politician in the State we have more consistently differed from than the Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, the President of the Road, we are not aware of it, having admired nothing in his former political history but his uncompromising honesty and consistency. To be sure, he never did like Holden, and in this he has shown more sagacity than many citizens of North Carolina. public debt, and the impoverished condition of our people. We knew that every Carolina suffered, and honest and needy creditors of the State were deprived of their just dues. We feel the necessity of the resumption of the payment of this interest, and we know too well how illy prepared are the people to bear the taxation necessary to do so.

Under the circumstances, the State's investments in works of internal improvement became of paramount importance, her to meet the demands upon her Treasury. We, therefore, were prepared to endorse those officers of the North Carolina ses. Railroad who we believed would add to its revenue and contribute to its economieal management. And when, by an unneof a rival corporation, it seemed that public opinion was setting against the present officers of the Road, we asked that there should be a suspension of judgment until the facts and figures demonstrated the Ohio failure of the ment, and the means they had adopted for

Much earlier than we had supposed, can their intelligent administration 1860 show : had a marked effect upon the receipts and expenditures of the road. Sometime since we published a full tabular statement of the operations for August and September, which then showed a large increase, compared with the corresponding menths of last year. Under the "State News" will be found a very satisfactory abstract of the receipts and expenditures for October. It will be seen that in one month there is an increase in the profits of the road of compared with October 1866. Doubtless much of this increase is in consequence of cheap and quick through tariffs have stimulated, but we venture the assertion that much the larger part is from the inauguration of the "new arrangement" for freight

We congratulate the officers of this corporation upon their success thus far-we congratulate the people of North Carolina upon these figures. Let the enterprise, energy, economy and intelligence which has thus far characterized the present administration, continue, and the day is not distant when her stock in the North Carolina Railroad will pay quite half of the interest on the State's entire debt of thirteen anda half millions of dollars.

wrath against the President on account of political polity, is the base attempt of Conthe fearless tone of that official's message Had it not been for the warning voice of the people in the late elections there can hardly be a doubt that the President would have been impeached, and pending the trial, suspended from exercising the functions of his office, the Reconstruction Acts shadows every other question in the would have been amended so that only a majority of the votes cast would be sufficient to call Conventions in the Southern States and confirm the Constitutions which they may adopt; yea, the "mild confiscation" doctrines of Thad. Stevens may have found endorsement from Congress. But drawn from present political complications, now they fume and threatenall these things, and more, but none so craven as to pay respect to their ridiculous rage.

They pretend to see in the message of President Johnson the grossest insults to military prestige and celat, if placed upon the dignity and power of Congress. Last session holding over the Executive their resist the force of the revolution which depowerful threats of suspension and remo- mands that the negro-suffrage reconstruction val, they now find that officer warning them must not stand. Whoever may be the next of the danger of disregarding the Consti- President of the United States, will owe it tution and injuring the "organic struc- to his open and avowed opposition to negro ture of the Government," and stating in suffrage, and we repeat what we have said language full of meaning that in such on a former occasion, that every privilege cases "the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the States (their rights have been and will conlife of the nation at all hazards."

The reference of the President to the possibility of Congress "abolishing the coordinate department of the Government" is understood to be the threat of the Radicals that when articles of impeachment are prepared, he is to be suspended from

IN CONVENTION, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, '87. Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gouveneur Morris moved, That persons impeached be suspended from heir offices until they be tried and acquited." Mr. Madison—"The President is made too de-pendent already on the Legislature by the power of one branch to try him in consequence of an impeachment by the other. This intermediate spension will put him in the power of one They can at any mement in to make way for the functions of another who will be more favorable to their views, vote a temporary removal of the existing magistrate." 'Mr. King concurred in the opposition to the

"On the question to agree to it:
"Aye—Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia—3.
"No—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New

Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North "So the proposed amendment was rejected."

Negro Suffrage.

Suffrage is the corner-stone of free governments, and upon its proper and legal exercise, under the restraints of wholesome legislation, depends the welfare and advancement of the people. Men connect themselves with governmental associations for the general good, reserving for themselves such rights and privileges, which selfprotection from the illegal exercise of power by their delegated agents, suggests. The State governments, much older than the Government of the United States, in ordaining and establishing a common Constitution and Government "in order to form a more perfect Union," reserved to themselves the right to regulate suffrage. The act of Congress regulating suffrage in ourselves included. But we defended the the Southern States is therefore utterly management of the Road because we void, and we do not propose to weary the thought we saw in the very outset of the patience of our readers in its discussion. new administration the evidences of good Congress bas, by the use of force, illegal judgment and certain success. We knew and unconstitutional, interfered with the and appreciated the necessities of our State question of suffrage in the South, but it Treasury, the increasing burden of our cannot and will not stand. Public opinion the people-have condemned it, and while the will of the majority is not the day the accrued interest upon our bonds law of the land, it is of higher force and of remained unpaid, that the credit of North more moral power than the unlawful acts of a party who are temporarily and by accident in control of the Legislative Department of the Government. What we desire to show is how far this

attempt to interfere with the right of suffrage in the South, and thus place these States under the dominion of ignorant and brutal negroes, has been condemned by the Northern people. The New York World has compiled a tabular stateand especially is the stock held in her ment of the recent vote upon this subject, greatest work of special interest in aiding and the figures furnish food for serious reflection for Southern negroes who are being used by white parasites for political purpo-

Three States have recently voted directly upon the question of negro suffrage, and each have rejected it. In a fourth-New cessary hue and cry, raised by the friends | Jersey-the issue was indirectly in the election of members of the Legislature, and a imilar verdict was returned. The figures

tion of these States bears but an inappreci- has not had a member of the delegationthe officers challenge an inspection of their able proportion to their white population, several times a majority of them. as the subjoined figures from the census of | What is true of the county is also true of

sentiments of four Northern States in reference to negro suffrage-not merely within their own limits, but in the United States. It is the height of folly to say that the people of Ohio, with more than one million of white males and not twenty thousand negro males, would have abandoned their party organization and turned the development of new business which out in such full force to have denied this pitiful handful of blacks the privilege of voting. And Minnesota, with barely one hundred negroes, and Kansas, with less than three hundred, within their borders, could and the economical management of the not possibly care as a matter merely of State policy whether these few negroes had votes. No. It was with them a question of principle. They have decided that it was not intended that negroes should take part in the government of the United States-it was the expression of a firm determination-(it would be but an unsatisfactory excuse to say it was a prejudice-) that the Southern States shall not be forced under the domination of negroes to subserve the ends of their own party. Nothing shows more than these figures how utterly repugnant to the American people, how antagonistic to the spirit of American lib-The Radicals are venting their impotent erty, and how contrary to our social and gress to erect a negro balance of power in the South, established on universal negro enfranchisement and partial white disfranchisement. So heinous is this iniquity, and so hostile are the people of the North to its consummation that it already overapproaching Presidential campaign. The payment of the interest and the principal of the bonds in government currency, nay, the facinations of repudiation, pale into insignificance before this absorbing

> from the events of the war and its heroes -all personal and political interest sink into insignificance before this one engrossing question. General GRANT, with all his this obnoxious platform will not be able to conferred on the negro in these Southern tinue to be willingly acknowledged and

question. Public attention has been with-

white people of these States. Mark the early fulfillment of our prediction.

protected) will depend upon their own ad-

vancement and merits, as judged by the

Vote on Impeachment. office during the trial. To show how little the impeachment of the President, are destate that if there is any blame to be atauthority they have for such an act, and how utterly "outside of the Constitution" description of the Editor of th

opposed to impeachment, considerably over half their number. How can men longer doubt the wholesome effect of the Northern elections.

The following is the vote upon the pasage of the resolution :

Yeas .- Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, (O. Yeas.—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, (O.) Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butler, Churchill, Clarke, (O.) Clark, (Ksn.) Cobb. Coburn, Covode, Cullum, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Graveley, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, (O.) Losn, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynerd, McClurg, Mercer, Mullins, Meyrs, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Slank, Stevens, (N. M.) Stevens, (Pa.) Stokes, Thomas, Trimble. (N. H.) Stevers, (Pa.) Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Frowbridge, Van Horn, (Mo.) Ward, Williams, (Pa.) Williams, (Ind.) Wilson, (Pa.) – 57. Nays-Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer (Nev.,) Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Bald vin Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Pock, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland ton, Eingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Chandler, Cook, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Hsight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iows,) Hubbard, (W. Vs.,) Holland, (Conn.,) Hulburd, Humphreys, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, (Pa.,) Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCorthy, McChlungh, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan Carthy, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Peters Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Poisley, Fruyn, Bandall, Robertson, Roinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Upsur, Van Aernam, Van Aubken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburne, (Wis.,) Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Ind.,) Washburne, (Iod.,) Welker, Wilson, (Iowa)

Washburne, (Mass.,) Welker, Wilson, (Iowa) Wilson, (Ohio,) Woodbridge and Woodward—108. Absent or not voting—Messrs. Barnes, Blair, Cake, Cornell, Finney, Fox. Jenekes, Kitchen, Mallory. Moore, Morrell, Morrissey. Pomeroy, Raum, Schofield, Selye, Shellabarger, Taffe, Twitchell, Van Horn. (N. Y.,) Windom, and Wood -21. During the roll call it was stated that Mr. Corell, of New York, had paired with Mr. Cake, or ennsylvania, and that the latter would vote in affirmative and Mr. Cornell in the negative. Mr. Bromall, of Pennsylvania, announced that right. [Laughter]

Mr. Harper made the same announcement as to Mr. Myers, of Pa., said as he was refused permission to offer a resolution of censure he would evidence was not sufficient to justify impeach-

Mr. Eldridge said he voted no for the same After the vote was announced a motion to reconsider and another motion to lay the latter on the table prevailed, thus preventing a resurrection

Party Feeling.

We are glad to believe and know that the Conservative citizens of North Carolina have buried all old party feelings and associations in the sepulchre of common sufferings in the past and common dangers in the present, and it is a matter of profound regret that upon questions of such vital importance that there should be any, the least, exception to so commendable a condition of affairs. The meeting of the citizens of this county, held on Monday night, gave the highest and most satisfactory evidences that but one purpose animated the participants or controlled their action. Nor is

the State. Since the election of Governor Negro Ellis, in 1860, no person who was formerly males. 18,442 a member of the Democratic party has destroyed the political and financial prosbeen presented by a public Convention or by himself as a candidate for Governor, with the exception of the insignificant and Such, then, are the facts regarding the and disgraceful political vagaries no party can justly be held responsible. Since the war all good men united with one accord WORTH, nine-tenths of whose appointments have been from the political party to which know, there has been no complaint on this account from those who formerly differed

This spirit has been universally commended, and no where more than in the columns of the Journal. When we learned that able and distinguished citizens of business, had met informally and appointed a State Executive Committee looking to the early organization of the Conservative party, we in common with every Conservative paper in the State, endorsed their action and approved the appointment of the Committee. We did not stop to lock at the former political complexion of the thought only of the important labors they had to perform. We knew that such thoughts never entered the minds of the distinguished gentlemen who were the leading spirits of that meeting, and although twenty-four of the thirty-seven who compose that committee were formerly opposed to us in politics, and a few of whom we have differed from very essentially since the war, we still warmly endorse the action of these gentlemen and feel sure that it will lead to most beneficial results. est personal and political admiration, for whose character, talents and services we we still esteem, and to see whose name aslitical friends is gall and wormwood to our heart, and endorse such politicians as Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, a leading member of the Executive Committee, whose politics before, during and since the war we have not admired, is evidence as "strong as proof of Holy Writ," that we have sunk all past political preferences and prejudices for the sake of the true welfare of the country.

We have been led very reluctantly to rethat the particular element of former poli- tion and late associations? tics represented by these gentlemen was in The county of Jones, in which the recent in every particular. The men who cast their votes in favor of a minority in the committee, and we will now fiendish murder occurred, is probably the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL extract from "Madison's Debates" will Radical strength in the House is one hun- We had consulted with many of our citi those "unmistakably loyal." Colonel dred and forty-five. Of the absentees, but zens upon the subject of a county meeting, Netherentt, the victim of this latest out three took occasion to make known the and several had approached us on the sub- rage, was a gentleman of social position, fact of their favoring the resolution. There ject, but none took action. Without any of quiet, peaceful habits, endeared to the must, therefore, be eighty-five Radicals authority whatever, of our own accord, so good people of the county by honorable anxious were we that New Hanover should and faithful service in civil and military be represented in the Convention announ-life. He was favorably known to the peoced to meet in Raleigh on to-morrow, the ple of the State as Colonel of the 66th Regi-11th instant, we published a call for a meet- ment of North Carolina Troops. ing last week, which was very generally Such is the county and such the victim approved. It being telegraphed that the of the crime, and five negroes are the crim-Convention had been postponed, we with- inals. Can it be that such deeds are the drew the call, and substituted Monday direct echoes of the teachings of bad men, last as the day, as it being the week of or are they the result of habits of idle-County Court, we thought a larger repre- ness and profligacy in which a large porsentation from the country would be prestion of the colored population freely inent. This was still without authority, but dulge? We ask the more thoughtful and founded on what we believed was a neces- considerate blacks to look these matters sity that some one should act. When the straight in the face and see to what they Walton, Briggs, Blake and Kincaid were

> "hath this extent, no more." We are glad to believe that the objections to the call were confined to very few. and cannot but think that these will withdraw all opposition in view of the harmonious action of the meeting, and the important objects aimed at. Political complications are too dangerous; the crisis too important to squabble over minor points .imates the white citizens of the South, and that is the determination that Anglo-Saxon intelligence, Anglo-Saxon virtue, and An-

their names would give character and an-

The University.

The last Standard contains a long letter from "S. Pool," upon the condition of our University. We have not read the article and do not propose to do so, but only notice it in order to proffer a little practical advice to the Trustees of that venerable Institution, who are to meet at an early day in Raleigh, for the purpose of inaugurating referred to, for while they furnish necessary also that delegates should be appoint considerably for the want of modern immeasures looking to its relief and future prosperity. The University of North Car-Alma Mater than are we, or who loves her the beginning of the end of a great moral Secretaries of the meeting. more. But our affection does not blind us to the fact that there is a deep-seated prejudice existing in this State and through out the South against the University, which must be first and entirely eradicated before there can be taken any forward steps towards that high position the institution

occupied previous to the war. Questions of policy, which have influenced so much of personal and political but as yet we have kept pure the creat colleges (those at least which have been sustained by the Southern people) are free tracts: from the poisonons influences which have perity of this section.

It is useless for the friends of the Uniridiculous attempts of ex-Provisional Gov- which led to its prostration by referring to resu, except so far as relates to the admini not the part of wisdom to hide the truth because it is unpleasant, or to attempt to rebuild fallen fortunes upon in the election and re-election of Governor a false foundation. We tell the Trustees that it was a want of confidence upon the part of the people in he formerly belonged, and so far as we the feelings of some members of the Faculty in regard to the great struggle through which we had passed, which has brought condition. Fathers who even now mourn for the loss of children, or who themselves had borne part in the fight, were unwilling to have their sons educated by men who the State, who were called to Raleigh upon left their pulpits to welcome the hostile invaders to our shores, who came with the sword and torch, whose garments were reeking with the blood of our slain, and whose ears were ringing with the screams of violated chastity; or by others who solemply swore that, during all the four years of war-of this life-struggle-they never voluntarily gave "aid, countenance, counparticular gentlemen who composed it; we sel or encouragement" to persons engaged in it. This is no political question. It is one of sacred feeling, of social principle. The laws of Congress require that our office-holders shall take the test-oath-the Reconstruction Acts have forced upon us places of honor and profit with "test-oath" adventurers and ambitious negroes,-but they cannot control the education of our youths-they never will.

Let the Trustees learn a wholesome lesson from other institutions of learning in When we denounce such men as Col. Rop- the South—be careful to whom they intrust MAN, for whom we have long felt the warm- the welfare of the University, for in this matter the people will not be trifled withthey will not admit the claims of policy. have great respect, and whose friendship The association of such men as "S. Pool" in the Faculty has already been its ruin, sociated with his present disreputable po- and we advise them to have nothing to do with such in its re-organization. The University of North Carolina cannot be built up in opposition to the feelings (call it prejudice if you will) of the people.

Murder and Arson

How often do our columns tell of brutal murders and incendiary fires, and, alas, how frequently is it true that the offenders are negroes. To-day we publish all the fer to this subject because it has been said particulars known in regard to the murder that the call for Monday night's meeting, of Col. Nethercutt and the probable murmediate vicinity, did not give entire satis- been at the hands of colored incendiaries. the political interests prevailing here pre- the worse on the part of the negro race? vious to the war. We have already stated Is it or is it not the result of recent educa-

such legislation would be, the following for no better or more noble deed. The the gentlemen are in no wise blameable. — county officers, and filled their places with President on that day.

names of the Executive Committee were lead. Look at our Court Houses—our jails among those destroyed. The total loss is agency of our railroads, and I request the published, we called on all of the gentle- and work-shops, and too frequently, the men of that Committee within our reach gallows. Why this marked change in the to approve this call, because we regarded habits and character of the black man them as invested with authority to assem- Means it nothing? Teaches it no lesson ble meetings of the party, and believed Providence intended the negro race for some other destiny than to fill the crimithority to the call. Their offence and ours nal box and the felon's cell-for something better than larceny, arson and murder.

Has the negro advanced or deteriorated in the scale of civilization since his emancipation? The mere state of freedom can have nothing to do with the matter-it is the education which he has since receivedwhich accounts for the change, good or bad. But one feeling, but one principle now an- These are indeed important and serious in the balance and found wanting. questions for the good and industrious of the race. There are many pleasant and sad we have received from them. Mutual pleasures and sorrows—laughing and romp- Hawes, Esq., was called to the Chair. ing together upon the play-groundsame bier-bring recollections which infood for serious reflection, they sound the the city of Raleigh. death-knell, we fear, of former pleasant, On motion of Hon. S. J. Person, Col. J. W. Atand social revolution through which this country must pass.

Important Order,

General Orders No. 145, from District committee Headquarters, is before us. From it we learn that this State has been divided into five military posts. The post of Wilmington, as at present constituted, comprises within its territorial limits but four counactions since the war, have nothing to do ties viz : New Hanover, Brunswick, Bla- were received with great applause, viz : Hon. S. this the first occasion on which the people with the reorganization of the University. den, and Columbus. The counties of Samp- J. Person, Col. Robert Strange, Jno. L. Holmes of New Hanover have shown the entire Thank God, Congress has nothing, and can son, Duplin and Richmond, formerly and G. J. McRee, Esqrs. For Against, absence in their action of former political have nothing to do with its reconstruction. Within the jurisdiction of our post com-83,353 feelings. During and since the war We have surrendered in political matters mander, have been embraced within other much which we held dear; personal posts, the two first now occupying a part 16,354 county in Legislatures or Conventions in honor has too frequently been offered up of the military post of Goldsboro', and the party in North Carolina is a necessity; therefore more, is it likely that a floating emigration of the military post of Goldsboro', and the Now it so occurs that the negro popula- which the party, formerly in the minority, as a sacrifice upon the altar of Radicalism, last named is a part of the post of Raleigh.

The order also contains instructions to fountain-heads of society-our schools and post commanders, additional to those here-trict, and seven from the county at large.

are designated as Sub-Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Befugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the District embraced within the ernor Holden, for whose silly aspirations its financial losses and necessities. It is bureau; and they are authorized to employ effithis duty, so far as such employment may be consistent with the interests and efficiency of the service. All officers and agents of the Bureau, who may be on duty within the territorial limits of any post, will report to its commander and will be the protection of persons and property under the laws of the United States, the regulations of the Bureau and the orders of the District Commander. In all that relates to the details of administration they will report as heretofore to the Assistant Com-missioners for the State in which they are stawhich we had passed, which has brought tioned. The Assistant Commissioners for the University to its present deplorable States of North and South Carolina, respectively, will furnish the Commanders of Posts with the names and stations of the officers and agents of the Bureau on duty within the limits of their respective commands, and with a statement of any special duties they may have been charged with in relation to the protection of person and prop-They will also, by conference or correspondence with the Post Commanders, determine what present, for it is worse than useless, yes, monthly pay until the completion of the contract. These laborers might be domiofficers or agents of the Bureau can be relieved or Post Commanders will keep themselves stantly and fully informed of the condition of the white labor, and that soon, or we are gone

country within the limits of their commands, and this end will put themselves in communication with the sheriffs, chiefs of police and other peace officers of the Counties or Districts and will re-States, commanding officers will act as far as possi-ble by and through the civil authorities, and will zing arrests to be made or guards to be furnished by the military authorities when the means under the control of the civil authorities are adequate Whenever any civil officer, magistrate or court negro suffrage, and are rapidly filling our neglects or refuses to perform any official act properly required of such officer or tribunal, whereby due and rightful security to person or property is denied, the case will be reported by the Post Commander to these Headquarters, with all the facts and evidence required for proper comprehension and action. When the civil authori with crime, or when offences are committed in our land. violation of the police regulations established by military authority for the preservation of order or the protection of persons or property, command ing officers will cause the accused parties to be arrested, and, upon examination, held for trial, or discharged if the accusation should not When citizens committed for trial can not be immediately brought to trial, they will be admitted to bail if the crime or offence with which hey are charged is bailable under the laws of the State in which it was committed.

By command of
Byt. Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby,
Louis V. Caztarc,
Aid-de-Camp, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

St. Joseph's Academy, Sumter, S. C. This institution is located in a beautiful grove, in the village of Sumter, S. C., imall points by rail. We have before mentioned this school in these columns. It is and how? Who is to accomplish the great under the supervision of the Sisters of work of filling our farms, workshops, manu-Mercy, and was established in 1863. A factories, and railroads, with a busy, thrifty emanating from the three gentlemen who der of his wife. Our columns also give a new, large and conveniently arranged population? How are they to be introhappened to compose the members of the few meagre facts in relation to the destruc- building has lately been erected for a first-State Executive Committee from this im- tive fire in Wilson, which is said to have class Academy. One hundred boarders can that the proper kind of population to inbe accommodated. Parents will not find troduce should be from the working classes pork will pay the expense of raising it is faction as they did not represent all Why is this? Why this great change for a more suitable school in the country to of Scotland and Central Europe, say Densuch a price. send their daughters. It is well known to gary, Poland, Holland, &c. But this class under Radical rule, is well night complete those who have not received and its people to gary, Poland, Holland, &c. But this class those who have patronized the institution of people are generally deficient in the A little more "legislation" will give the that their children have been well cared for in every particular.

The people are generally deficient in the A fittle more legislation will be a f

DATA, the special Washington corre

Death of Rev. Wm, Crook

We learn with regret the death of the Rev. Wm. Crook, of the South Carolina Conference, recently, at his residence in easily have been done by an association of our sister State. Our information, which is capital, but this amounts to an impossibility gleaned from a private source, only states now, for there is no capital in North Caro the fact of this gentleman's death. Rev. Mr. Crook was well known to the citizens the money of the country, would not allow of this city, and has many friends and relations in our midst, who sympathize deeply with the bereaved family in this afflic-

Fire in Wilson, We learn that on Sunday night last, a most destructive fire occurred in the town of Wilson, destroying some thirteen houses they shall be abundantly secured in very in the business part of that enterprising large profits place. The stores of Messrs. Rosenthall, estimated at \$33,000. The fire originated officers of all our railroads to give this subat the store of Mr. E. S. Walton. It is ject some thought and reflection, that they said to be the work of negro incendiaries. may the better be prepared with objections or improvements.

Political Straws.

The success of the Conservatives and Democrats in the municipal elections in Massachusetts is not without its significance. Tuesday the telegraph informed To Dougald McMillan, Esq., us that the Democratic candidate for Mayor in Boston was elected, and to-day the same story is repeated from Newburyport. troducing white labor into our country I do Such successes have been unknown in these not propose to discuss the propriety or im the associations which he has formed -the parts for a quarter of a century. How propriety of dividing our lands into small influences to which he has been subjected, rapidly is the great Radical party falling sections, and selling or leasing it to them. to pieces. They have indeed been weighed or of employing them as laborers for stipu-

associations which connect us to these peo-Mr. Bromall, of Pennsylvania, announced that glo-Saxon blood shall control the destinies ple. Faithful service and honest gratitude Menday evening, agreeably to a call previously dividing our lands generally into small par published.

On motion of Maj. J. A. Euglehard, E.

At the request of the Chairman, Hon. S. J. Percommon interests in the sterner duties son proceeded to explain the object of the meetof life-watching by the same bed- ing, which was stated, in substance, to be the or- its exports, cotton, sugar, rice, to be see side, and mingling our tears over the ganization of the Conservative party in this councessfully and economically produced, rety. To this end it was necessary that the meeting should appoint an Executive Committee for deed sadden present alienation-which the county at large, to take in hand the organizawould forbid future hostility. More in tion of the party and to push the work forward by small farms will not justify; hence the sorrow than in anger are these things every legitimate means. It was stated as being agricultural interests generally must suffer ed to the Conservative Convention to be held in

olina has no son who is more proud of his happy and prosperous relations, and mark kinson and Mr. J. C. Stevenson were appointed upon plantations and farms on a large

On motion of the same gentleman a committee of seven (7) gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted for the action of the

Messrs, D. B. Baker, J. A. Engelhard, W. S.

Devane, Owen Fennell, Jr., J. H. Murphy, D. J. Nixon and Dr. J. A. Miller. The committee then retired, and the following

gentlemen being called upon, entertained the meeting with able and eloqueht speeches, which

committee through their Chairman submitted the and easy transportation from their landin

WHEREAS, The organization of a Conservative appoint an Executive Committee for New Hanover nty, consisting of one member from each dis tofore issued. We make the following ex- appoint twenty-five delegates to represent this will renovate our devastated farms, and county in the Conservative Convention for the

State to be held in Raleigh. Resolved, That the Chairman have until the 14th

loudly called for, entertained the meeting at some | Then we must arouse ourselves, and us versity to attempt to disguise the facts territorial limits of their commands; and will length with speeches of a stirring and determined all the means at our command to invite the facts territorial limits of their commands; and will length with speeches of a stirring and determined all the means at our command to invite the facts territorial limits of their commands; and will length with speeches of a stirring and determined all the means at our command to invite the facts.

On motion of E. A. Keith, Esq., the Journal and to their interest to come and settle anion as Star, and papers friendly to the cause were re- us. quested to publish the proceedings of this meet-

For the Journal. The Labor Question.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec., 1867. Dougald McMillan, Esq., President New

DEAR SIR: In my last communication gave you my views of the present condition of our country, agriculturally. But, the secured in the means of transporfacts are, sir, our country, at this time, is without an agriculture, for, as I have already said, it is based entirely upon labor. damaging, to an alarming extent, to rely contract. longer upon negro labor. We must have tances apart, to be convenient to the forever. Seven years of devastation by leges, make them comfortable, and the war, and its sequel, have left but bare only of the date o ate our plantations and farms, or to rebuild our houses, factories and railroads ; ver it may be necessary to secure the proper and not even the means of comfortable exisfull execution of the duties imposed upon them tence, and, in many instances, of existence of my plan of introducing emigrants into itself. With all the efforts of our white our country, without entering upon a dispopulation, and all the stimulants given to labor, still there is a large deficiency of be entrusted with the honor of framing and production, for the sustenance of our pop- executing the immediate plan. ulation, and supplies must come from abroad to sustain our famishing people, all you, to call the attention of our railroad of which go most conclusively to prove in subject, with the request that they will conies refuse or fail to arrest persons charged my mind the great deficiency of labor in sider it at their earliest convenience, investigation In the foregoing I have endeavored to

problem is before us; who can, who will If it has merit, act upon it promptly, and solve it? We know that it is common to if not, drop it. measure a nation's wealth by its population. but this law of custom presumes that populations are industrious and thrifty. This ing statement of the operations of this law does not apply to Africa, when it is Road, for the month of October, presents known that the people are not industrious a highly flattering exhibit: for this class of time, population, being indolent and thriftless, Net profit mediately on the Wilmington and Man- are a real incumbrance and an obstuction chester Railroad, and is of easy access from to advancement and prosperity. As already stated, labor we must have. But what kind of labor? Where shall it come from? duced? What shall the programme be? It is admitted, pretty generally I believe,

gency which must be provided for, and

England or elsewhere, to facilitate emigra- not been arrested at latest accounts.

tion to this country, by furnishing th means of doing so, or shall we be expecied to do so, and if so, how is this to be accomplished? In former times it might lina to associate, and you know very well that capitalists of the North, who hold all it to come South for that or any other in vestment. They say Southern securities are rather weak, notwithstanding there is a plethora of money at this time seeking investment, and which is at a discount of thirty per cent. from its standard value and with repudiation of it murmuring in the distance, still it must not come South for the recuperation of this section, unless

Then, how is this difficulty to be overcome? In my next I shall propose a plan of accomplishing the end through the

Respectfully, H. NUTT.

For the Journal. The Labor Question

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11, 1867.

President N. H. Agricultural Society DEAR SIR: In treating the subject of in. lated compensation, annually or monthly. in money, or as joint laborers to receive a A large number of the intelligent citizens of portion of the profits.

cels, except so far as those which are suited to, and required for, truck gardens, vineries and fruit growing. But for the great staples of our country, those forming the basis of quire large expenditures of money for ma chinery and other preparations, which proved machinery in its conduct, the use of which only can be profitably employed. This subject, however, will be considered hereafter upon the introduction of sufficient labor, which will, perhaps, be time enough to determine its direction and proper appropriation.

The deplorable condition to which the planting States are reduced, not only by the ravages of war, but also by the dustrial paralysis in which they have been held since their subjection, forces the ne cessity of some powerful effort to supply labor.

It will not do to sit quietly down and wait for emigration to flow in upon us. It is not likely to do so, at least for a lon time to come. How can we expect it when the fertile plains of the West and laces in the Northern cities and ative wages for their labor? And further will seek a country whose political status undefined? I think not. Therefore, if we would have our country settled by a class Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting of industrious, thrifty white citizens, who cause the waste places to blossom as the rose; who will cause the hum of machinery In addition to the duties which they are charged instant to make these appointments and publish our factories and workshops to gladdow existing orders, Commanding Officers of Posts them in the Daily Journal and Morning Star, of our ears; who will work our Railroads in our factories and workshops to gladde they never yet have been worked, and wh will serve as guards and protectors of then them by such inducements as will make

> But I have said there was not only a de ficiency of labor but of capital in our coun try, and owing to our deplorable condition neither will voluntarily come to our aid. Our Railroads are all in successful open ation; they are obliged to employ a larg number of laborers who are paid out their earnings, and by a judicious conce

of action, any number of emigrants could be employed that may be required to come and work upon our Railroads, if they were tation and employment and pay. To secure the faithful performance of their contracts, it would only be necessary I think to perform our part of the contract honorably These laborers might be domi ciled upon the line of this road at short dis work, with garden, pig and poultry privi would be content. It would be their in terest to guard and protect your roads from country, they would very soon call in their friends from Europe to cultivate our soil and to fill up our factories and workshops.

This, sir, is the outline and starting point cussion of the minor details of it. This

And I beg leave most respectfully, through managers to this (to me) most important tigate it thoroughly, scrutinize it closely in all its bearings, advantages and disadvanshow you the real obstacle to our recuper- civilly, religiously, socially, commercially tages for the present and future, politically ation and advancement, and now the great and agriculturally.

Respectfully,

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. - The follow-

The net profit for the same month last

year, amounted to \$2,564 21, showing a clear gain of \$27,278 12.

We learn that pork is selling in Edge combe at six cents per pound. The farmess, having lost so heavily on cotton, are compelled to raise money, at whatever sacrifice, on something else. No one believes that

MURDER IN JONES COUNTY.-The New how utterly "outside of the Constitution" man who fired the Temple of Delphos, and the door of the Editor of this paper, and localisation would be the following as in the door of the Editor of this paper, and localisation with the localisation with the localisation with localis BY MONONIA.

sent for years, but revert to "- friends regretted, scenes forever dear," and dream away an evening in endeavor-

"To trace the hours which never can return." backward to pick up from the bosom of the past each glittering drop of dewy joy; and the golden age of England, the literati met no drop is brighter, none sweeter to the there and discussed the latest publication, pleasure of imagination and memory than the last written drama; lawyers met there that which reflects our baby-home, throned to argue some State matter of importance, on a clear, slow flowing river, a jewel in the and coolly drink their toddy. Sewing Somidst of fertile plains, interspersed with and similar omnium gatherum. Do not frowning mountains and beautiful valleys, think us facetious. What a blessed boon splendid rivulets and placid, ambient it is to have a happy home circle. Around

all if he would but fall down and worship. the world, from the resting of the Ark on little hill called Sugar Plumb.

persons of Christendom and Paganism, it ye "gallows" hills. the Aventine, the Coelian hills, and Jani- again. culum, have all their histories, which Passing from this picture, we cross gods, but who was destroyed by the hands

tains, or the more euphonious aboriginal name of Matteawa, are studded with smilsurpassed by any of whatever notoriety .-The majestic grandeur of the heath-covered hills of Scotland impressed the minds of their children about to emigrate to eek their counterpart in a foreign land. ed from out the mountain gorges. ers received a lasting lesson. It took them to the rolling country of the upper Cape Fear region, where Cross Creek crosses and makes music in its onward flow to the river people who founded Wilmington in 1739, the rosy soil of mother country, which lies and fanning "A spark of that immortal

were predominantly English, and loving south of Chevoit Hills, fixed upon the wave of highlands here to incorporate what was destined to be a flourishing commercial town, full of pleasant and wholesome cheer. fire" which Allah gave to men, and which angels shared. Hills were then in reality. They have left their names behind in tradition, and tradition is a traveler, and keeps pace with all time. It teaches that "which books can never teach, nor pedants show." Sometimes it gives strange names to stranger things, and blends fiction and truth in one common whole. A little of both is read with passing pleasure, and affords the critic dust for a dusty Constitution Hill is supposed to be situa-

very unconstitutional place. A little corner there with an immense brick structure contains big posters, which teach the young negro how to shoot the "new idea," and proon the irrefragible, "irrepressible" platform of the "Reconstruction Bill." Near this mighty mansion, around which the are forever bobbing, showing their shining ivories, and their glittering ebony faces intermixed with streaks of a and maidens to congregate there, and en- telligent manner. joy the sweet, innocent sports of pastime. Passing one evening, just as old Sol was make the effort, and success will be sure to about dipping his adieu in the waters of follow. the Cape Fear, we noticed many whose age was of that delightful turn that makes Cupid all smiles and his quiver all full, having annual exhibitions-fairs-of every frolicking on the green-capped heads of thing pertaining to agricultural matters, so the various knolls. We envied them their that a stimulus may be given to improvegeneral glee, for it recalled in brightest ment in the breed of different kinds of vision the memory of the past, when down stock, as well as in the varied products of the side of a pleasant daisy-bespangled the soil; and also to the various articles entervale we used to roll with sister then, and ing into the domestic economy of our youthful friends; when the future we households. In this way our ladies may thought not of, knew not, saw not, for the become interested, and on these occasions present was cloudless, all sunshine, the will not only give us encouragement by are promoted which render its action more merry, bright days of childhood. We rode their presence, but will, no doubt, exhibit immediate. In considering the proper by wishing them a life of universal sun, many evidences of their handiwork. These with not a hill upon it to cast forth a shade County Fairs, before the war, were becommanufactured here, and we hardly know invariably attended with success. why a city land-mark should bear so sour A friendly spirit of competition was thus put in as possible. an appellation. Is it because the people engendered among the people which was are morose along there and wear long faces, highly promotive to agricultural improvehidden away within advancing sun-bon- ment.

Thomas', and the Presbyterian. roads on the same journey, beacons to the their effect upon vegetation, is not solely obtained thereby. narrow path. Three different propounders derived from my own experience, but In regard to the length of time in which of the Gospel of salvation, throwing a halo mainly from reading and the experience of lime continues to impart its good effects to of learning and religion about that Goodly others. Hill and all proclaim in pious homilies that the great end of man is to know the great truth

"Virtue alone is happiness below," and that when a good man dies-

"His soul is gone, before his dust, to Heaven. We all love good society, and know it. and feel its presence, and its absence. We sighing regret equal to the prospective at- do not mean that which is thrown up when the nation boils;" not that which men form working for a common cause, and thus make them, for the time being, companions; not that which makes one prefer a "shoddy," simply because he is rich, and he has endeared himself to us for his unbounded liberality, his unlimited bursts of patriotism, and has gained the title of Captain, Colonel, or perhaps General. No, We often relieve the mind from its busy none of these. We mean Society Hill. A train of business thoughts in sending it pretty place it must be. It is somewhere

up Market Street. It is presumed that, cieties, Soiree Societies, Sound parties, the family hearth none can tell the joy there concentrated until he has tasted and

In all ages it has been the custom of peo- lost it forever. The society of the fireside ple to build on high places, and the site ought to be always elevating; ought alfor churches ever received the highest. It ways be throwing out good example. Such was on the mount of Sinai, in Arabia, near should be Society Hill. Quality Hill reminds one of a tale called the "New the head of the Red Sea, Moses received Comes," wherein good nature is "stuck the law amid terrific peals of thunder, and up," and bonhommie is under the protectorother natural convulsions made by nature's ship of a bas bleu. Genius is born there, God. It was on a mount that the Tempter and the lamp is ever lit, not wasted in fit showed to the Saviour of mankind the treas- ful glares. The locality is an agreeable ure and glory of the world, and offered him one, and splendid buildings are towering high there, surrounded with magnificent Jerusalem was built on hills. Mount Sion trees and shrubbery. If you are increduwas the "City of David," and Mount Acra lous, just take a ramble along Front from was called "the daughter of Sion." | Chesnut, and make a circuit of a few Wherever we search for instances in sacred squares. You will not proceed very far or profane history we will find that hills before you will be probably confronted and mountains are notorious for some of with the odor of spices and smelthe most striking points in the annals of ling gums. You are approaching the We Mount Ararat down to the present time. all love plumbs and sugar, especially, Rome, more than two thousand six hun- when cherry lips lisp the words "hugar

dred and twenty years ago, was enthroned pums." You would perhaps feel as much rendered them almost undiscoverable, so ing the other. This would be consideredmuch have the plains and valleys been fill- charming. The Irish or Scotch would proed with vast quantities of dirt and debris. nounce you a very "gallows" fellow. This The hills are on both sides of the yellow is an awful hill to climb—the gallows hill. Tiber. Those of Wilmington are on the Everybody knows were it is, or used to be. east side of the Cape Fear. You must not It is too gloomy a spectacle to dwell upon, conclude we intend a comparison. Though so to it we say farewell, sic transit gloria if Wilmington was as hoary with years as mundi. Farewell, then, ye Constitution the Eternal City, and like it had received ye sunset and ye vinegar; ye piety and the patronage of the princes and the great | society; ye quality and sugar plumb; and

would have arisen from the low lands with | Paradise Grove once stood on a round rom its foggy and malarious marshes. The lost all the fine shades and is a bleak spot-Capitoline is said to have been inhabited it is paradise lost-not Milton's. Hither in by Greeks long before Romulus traced with the halcyon days of their youth the Wilwo white cattle a furrow round the Pala- mingtonians sought the cool breeze wafted tine, and slew his brother for disobeying along the river from the sea. They danced

&c., are mention- hind, and begin in atonement for our ed, all very interesting, and the Campus- past levity the de-profundis. We have martius, or the old Caprea, whence some seen Greenwood of Brooklyn, and the celsilly folks thought Romulus was raised in a ebrated Cemetery of Baltimore, and the ex- are nutritious and beneficial to stock. cloud and translated to banquet with the quisite one near St. Louis, Mo., but we have seen none that surpasses in monumental grandeur, and simplicity and beauty of The old world has its beauty spots of arrangement the "Oakdale" of Wilmingnature, but the new has received nature's ton. It is a "monumentum ære perennius last and richest touch. The Fishkill moun- to the good taste and love for the sacred dead of the inhabitants.

The ancients selected recesses in the wooded heights to hide from sight the beloved departed. In a garden near the base of Calvary, Joseph of Arimathea prepared to rest the Messiah. The Catacombs of Thebes were in the gorges of wooded hills, planted with trees and flowers. We They viewed them with pride, and they need but take an evening walk along the had reason. When the sun chased the planks to Oakdale to behold a sight which thick clouds of the morning's mist it shone | pages from antiquity could be brought to in glittering splendor on the crag-built glorify. Clumps of native trees and shrubs minarets, and the modest shrines that peer- | seclude those passed away, and the waver-With ing, pure white cape jasmines stoop and such a vision before them, the Highland- rise, and rustle a requiem over their graves.

For the Journal.

ADDRESS

through the town of Fayetteville. The Dr. W. W. LANE, Delivered November 7, 1867, before the New Hanover Agricultural Society, and Published by Request of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen of the New Hanover Agricultural Society:

At the request of the Executive Committee, I offer some remarks here to-day on the use of lime and marl as fertilizers.

I have been induced to accept this invitation, gentlemen, through no vain belief that I can offer any original matter, but in the hope that this humble effort may stimulate inquiry on this very important subject among other members more competent than myself.

My earnest desire is the development of the agricultural resources of the country ted now in what may be justly considered a generally, and of this county particularly. And entertaining this desire, it is not only greatest pleasure, to contribute my mite poses to organize the Sunny Land of Dixie towards organizing and establishing on a permanent basis our County Society, which I know every member ardently wishes to the advantage the quick lime possesses is, see prove a success.

And why should we not succeed? We possess good lands, or facilities for mahickory color, is found that romantic mound, king them so, and we possess an av on which the sun is said to set, throwing erage degree of intelligence, I hope, as a over it his sheen, and inviting young men class, to observe and experiment in an in-

All, then, that we lack is the energy to

Before entering on my subject, I would suggest to the Society the importance of

We are not aware if vinegar is ing quite popular in the State, and were feets as soon as applied, consequently we

nets? No, we think not. But as it runs In the above remarks I have merely dealong Orange street, we presume that that | sired to draw the attention of the members

Three the application of these substances and on the contrary great advantage may be

Lime is the most valuable and most ex- acter of the soil itself, the quantity originally ing particulars : tensively used of all mineral substances applied, the kind of cropping the land has known in agriculture. It has always been been subjected to, &c. According to the considered as lying at the basis of all good best authority twenty years is the longest farming.

As we find it in nature lime is always influence upon the soil. combined with some other chemical sub-When the carbonate of lime is subjected to face soil. a high degree of temperature as ordinarily lime.

and has a tendency to assume its original washed downwards into the subsoil below. not so commonly used as a fertilizer.

economically in the natural state. mon use, is that of marl.

form of lime.

bination in which it exists, quantity to be riously injured. supplied, whether more beneficial in large cr the comparative economy of lime and lime? rived therefrom. Dr. Thaer, the great vegetable matter.

to alter their texture, but this effect varies from 150 to 200 bushels per acre, though somewhat according to the form we use; this depends on many circumstances, such for instance, clay marls will improve sandy as the percentage of lime in the marl, lands by rendering them stiffer and thereby character of soil, &c. better, enabling them to retain moisture, while shell marls, which contain more or should think, at least from 70 to 85 per less sand and gravel, will open and loosen cent of the carbonate of lime. If this is stiff clays, making them easier to cultivate, the case, then about 75 bushels would stiff clays, making them easier to cultivate, the ease, then about 75 bushels would publican nominees. Average majority, 3,000.—and both forms have a tendency to sweeten probably be the proper amount to apply to This unprecedented result causes great excitewhich it is surrounded, as did the other declivity overlooking the river. It has now and promote healthy vegetation in low, wet, and sour soils. In some instances it is dif- best lands for the ground pea. On our ficult to decide whether the effect produced heavier and stiffer lands more might be by lime or marl is owing to its chemical used with benefit. or physical action. Sometimes its applicahe command in laughingly jumping the away bright happy hours, eat the philopena with marked benefit, whilst in others it is of well decomposed stable manure, and

sical. would fully pay one's time to pick them over to the city of the dead, and while out from the general mass. Many other we do so let us lay all dissipation before that we generally observe from the application of lime is, that it alin speaking of his experiments with marl,

It increases the quantity and quality of fested for many years, and is more enermanures; and lastly, it exhausts the soil if

less proportion should be present in all

Sandy soils are comparatively barren in the absence of lime, so the character of clay, in which no lime is present, is radically changed by the application of this substance. The quantity to be applied is varied by so many circumstances that it is almost impossible to lay down any rule on the subject.

In the first place, it seems to me, that before we can go to work intelligently, it is highly important to know in what proportion lime already exists in the soil we wish to experiment on, and then the amount put on should vary according to the depth of the soil; and a larger quantity may be applied to clay lands than to

those of a sandy character. On wet and marshy soils, or where the and is covered abundantly with vegetable matter, still larger applications may be beneficially applied. If the farmer should find he has overdosed his land, the remedy is in deeper ploughing and applying vegeta-

ble or animal manures. Some difference of opinion, I find, exists among practical men, as to whether lime should be applied in large quantities at long intervals, or in smaller ones more frequently repeated.

In regard to this point, it is well known that every year a certain amount of lime i removed from the soil by the crops, or from other causes. This state of things goes on from year to year, till the original amount applied is exhausted; therefore it would seem best to keep up the natural with willingness, but it affords me the waste by using smaller quantities more frequently applied.

The comparative economy in the use of lime and marl depends very much upon the percentage of lime contained in the marlthat it is in a more minute state of division, and consequently can be more readily incorporated into the soil.

Therefore, in the application of marl to our land, we can use it in much larger quantities than lime. According to Prof. Jobuston, allowing that the marl contains twenty per cent. of lime, the amount proper to use would be about five of marl to one of lime.

Lime is most advantageously applied to land in the compost form, when used alone it frequently runs together, forming a hard conglomerate mass, having no good effect on the land, and in the form of marl, if not well powdered up, it lays in hard lumps on the surface for years, imparting little of its virtues to the soil.

In the compost form it can be more equally spread and more minutely mixed with the soil, and those chemical changes time to apply lime to land, we should recollect that we do not receive its good efshould lay it on as long before the crop is

A very good time is in the fall when it may be spread directly upon the fallow and turned in with the plow along with whatever vegetable matter there may be on the surface

period before lime ceases to lose its good

One of the peculiarities of lime is its tenstance. The form generally used in prac-dency to sink into the land, until after a as follows: tical agriculture is that of the carbonate. time it entirely disappears below the sur-

This may be accounted for by the exattained in our lime-kilns, the carbonic treme minuteness into which the particles acid which it contains is driven off and we of quick lime are divided. We know if we have left what is called burnt lime or quick take a quantity of slaked lime, to which When water is added to this quick water is added, a portion will be dissolved. lime it assumes a milder, and a new chem- but quite a large proportion is precipitated. ical form, which chemists term the hydrate So a somewhat similar action takes place when applied to the soil. A part is taken In this latter form, by long exposure to up or dissolved in the surface soil, while the open air, it gradually and slowly ab- quite a large amount by the continuous a chair. Report says that Mrs. Nethersorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, action of the rains, is precipitated or

condition before it was burnt, that of the This is particularly the case in light and carbonate. This latter form, however, is open soils, the natural pores of the land affording the lime an opportunity of de-Lime is met with on the earth's surface scending. With some other manures this in numerous forms, in some of which it can same result often takes place, and consebe applied to the land both profitably and quently the great benefit to be derived from One deep ploughing and subsoiling; or, in of these forms, and the one in most com- other words, by bringing back to the surface soil those fertilizing principles which In this form it is found abundantly in have sunk beneath the reach of ordinary Major Van Horn, the commandant of this Europe and this country, and is more ex- shallow ploughing. This reminds me of tensively and universally used, perhaps as the views I have heard expressed by some an improver of the soil, than any other that no land could be injured by excessive rains if well drained, and that the good ef-The application of lime as a fertilizer, feet of manure, was not lost if the land was s a most important matter. We must con- well ditched. In my opinion, if not ensider its effects upon the soil, both chemi- tirely lost, they are so filtered through the cal and physical—it being indispensable to natural pores of the soil that their good in-

The inquiry may now be made, is there doses at long intervals, or smaller ones any advantage in using burnt lime in more frequently, form in which applied, preference to the carbonate or unburnt

marl, at what time the application should In answer to this inquiry I will repeat be made—the compost form, the effect of what I have before stated : that by burning light. an over dose, the length of time in which the lime is reduced to a finer powder than it acts, comparative benefit of burnt and in the carbonate or moral condition, and is unburnt lime, &c., &c., are all topics which | thereby more readily diffused through the claim our closest attention, in order that soil, rendering its effects more immediate they may be applied judiciously, so that by neutralizing those acids that exist in the the greatest amount of profit may be de-soil, and hastening the decomposition of

German Agriculturist, has remarked, that Professor Emmons, in his report on the the most perfect agriculture is evidently Agriculture of the Eastern Counties, says: on seven hills. Such a lapse of ages has like kissing the one as you would like eat- that which produces, by the application of "Much disagreement exists among planters abor, the largest and most permanent profit of experience about the method of applying in comparison with the means employed. | marl, and the quantity to be used. The physical effect of lime upon soils is says "the amount generally applied is

Our best marl in this county contains: I our lighter lands, which is ordinarily our ment.

I applied it this year at the rate of 50 tion to one character of soil is attended bushels, along with double that quantity majority. The Pincian mount, the Quirinal, and "eyes look'd love to eyes that spoke highly injurious. In most cases, no doubt some other vegetable matter, on a piece of its action is partly chemical and partly phy- land very much worn, with decided improvement to my yam potato crop.

ters the nature and character of the that in some instances the application of ploughing deeper, thereby mixing the marl with a larger quantity of soil, and applying getic in its effects if combined with other mons says this burning is caused by a substance in the marl unfriendly to vegetation. no animal or vegetable matter is returned. this is the sulphate of iron, copperas. He tells It is said to be the result of universal us this injurious effect may be counteractexperience that lime is indispensable to ed in three ways: by the addition of quick the fertility of the soil. It is necessary to lime, which decomposes this salt; by allowthe successful growth of all crops. Its ex- ing the marl to stand in heaps in the open istence in some form, and in a greater or air, when the copperas is freed from it by solution in rain water, and by the method before mentioned of deeper ploughing, &c.

This same eminent authority informs us that of all fertilizers wood ashes are the best, and possess more general application than any other; being adapted to any crop. They are the best because they contain all adjourned. the elements the plants need; and hence the nearer a marl is in composition to wood ashes the better it is.

Hence the efficacy of marl is due to its ootash. soda, lime, iron, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, and chlorine, and not any one of its elements exclusive of the others.

In conclusion, gentlemen, a question closely connected with this subject naturaly presents itself, viz: Whether it would be more profitable and economical to use foreign manures, such as the various guano's offered in the market, or such fertilizers as we can produce ourselves, particularly where we are abundantly supplied with marl and swamp mud or other vegetable matter. This question I put myself sometime ago to one of the most experi-

enced and successful planters in this county. He answered unhesitatingly, that it was his opinion that where these substances were present abundantly on the premises, sand dollars. as is the case in many localities in this section, it would be more economical, profitable and better still, and the effect upon the land more lasting to make our own fertil-

This opinion was the more gratifying to me, as it coincided so clearly with my own four thousand dollars. views on the subject. And I think if our farmers, where they are so situated, will adopt this plan, their lands may become more permanently benefited than by the application of the various manipulated guanos and phosphates, which have a tendency only to stimulate the growing crop,
and when successively applied, gradually

Hayti at 2 o'clock this afternoon.
Secretary Welles received a dispatch from Thos

to impoverish the soil. In confirmation of this opinion it would bandry in none of its branches can be conducted successfully without the use of fertilizers, and that while it is better to pur- bor bottom upwards. Her officers and crew were chase manures than to proceed in the cultivation of crops without them, yet when the expenditure has to be made in cash, it is better to make composts of the excrement of animals under cover, all kinds of From Raleigh_United States Circuit Court, offal, leaves, &c., when their volatile matters can be absorbed, than to expend ready money for those manures which in the end are no better than those made at home.

In closing, gentlemen, I cannot forbear urging individually every member of this this organization on a firm basis. Let us so improve our present opportunities, that those who are to succeed us may proudly let us understood that General Camby has been it is understood that General Camby has been it is understood that General Camby has been in the superior Court of Wake county to-day.

attendance upon the Pan-Anglican Council, returned from Europe on the 30th ult.

curr.-We briefly alluded to the murder of Col. Nethercutt yesterday. We copy the soil, there depends much upon the char. from the New Berne Republican the follow-

> Report reached the city yesterday morning that Col. J. H. Nethercutt had been New 325 6 murdered at his residence in Jones county, CANDLES, # b. two miles from Trenton. The most conflicting rumors were soon affoat; as far as we can learn the facts in the case are about

> On Sunday night, while Col. Netherentt and his family were seated around the fire St. Domingo.21 @ in the sitting room, some persons entered Cotton, \$16., the house, and before Mr. Nethercutt, who Ord. to Mid'g 12 @ was facing the fire place, could turn, some one discharged a musket, almost instantly killing Mr. N., the ball passing through his chest.

The murderers, who are reported to be five colored men, then attacked Mrs. Nethercutt by striking her upon the head with Sheeting, entt's skull was broken by the blow and that she cannot survive. The murderers then proceeded to lock the children of the Fish, \$ bbl., family in the smoke house next to the Mackerel, dwelling, and ransacked and robbed the house. During the night the children made their escape from the smoke house Mullets...9 50 @ 10 00 Shoulders....15 @ Herring, Word was at once sent to Trenton and

New Berne, and parties were started to ferret out the murderers or pursue them .post, at once sent a detachment of troops under command of Lt. Fletcher, to the scene of the outrage.

in pursuit. counties bordering on the scene of the Guano, Peruvian, the most energetic steps should be taken to punish the fiendish murderers. No steps, labors or money ought to be spared in the effort to bring these out-laws to justice, and it is to be hoped that rewards will be offered to aid in bringing them to

The number of arrests of civilians made by military authority, for the same time, was 336 white, 320 black-total 656.

The total number of citizens tried by military tribunals during the same period, was 280, instead of 959—the latter number being the whole number of trials or investigations made by the military into the conduct of both civilians and soldiers. Raleigh Sentinel.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Republican Defeat in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11-Noon.

The Pittsburg Labor Reform and People's candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Comptroller and

Democratic Victory in New Hampshire. Manchester, N. H., Dec. 11—Noon.
Jas. W. Weston, Democrat, was chosen Mayor over Clark, present Republican incumbent, by 300

From Washington_Congressional, &c. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11-P. M. SENATE.—A petition was presented from an immense number of naturalized citizens, com-

plaining of grievances and asking that their rights be defined by law. Referred to the comee on Foreign R

the Harper's Ferry property.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing that all kinds of grain, and its action is mani- vegetable or animal manure-by this means all balances from captured or abandoned property the futility of the soil was restored. Em- be conveyed into the Treasury, and not drawn Mr. Sherman stated that the amount reached

several million dollars.
Some discussion then ensued, during which Mr. McCulloch was charged with illegally disposing of several hundred thousands, and the bill was postponed.

The adjournment resolution of the House, from the 20th inst. to the 6th prox., came up, but Mr. Sumner objected to it and it lies over. Mr. Summer presented a memorial from General Brisben, and thirty thousand Kentucky negroes, containing allegations, which Mr. Davis pronounced a foul and mendacious libel on Kentucky The memorial was referred.

Mr. Morrill's bill, to raise legal tenders to par, came up. Mr. Morrill delivered an elaborate After an executive session the Senate House.-Several members rose to personal explanations, explaining their votes in favor of im-

which the President was soundly beachment, in The Judiciary committee reported back a bill in relation to the government of the rebel States, and it was referred to the Reconstruction com-

The committee on Military affairs reported adversely to paying the army weekly.

The committee on Claims reported adversely on the petition of the citizens of Chambersburg for compensation for damages done by McCaus

land's raiders.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Washburn opposed Mr. Seward's territoria purchases, when a general debate enused, and the

The Southern Bailroad Committee s testimony i voluminous; among other things it showed that the roads were freely used by the Confederates without protest or objection on the part of the rendered. A letter from Gen. Grant to the Chairman

states the total appraised value of property sold was seven million four hundred and lifty-six thou-Total payments to November 1st, three million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars, as follows :-- Cash, two million one hundred and sixy-pine thousand dollars ; Government transportation, seven hundred and nine thousand dollars; mail service, five hundred and eighty-one thou-

sand dellars ; balance including interest due 1st November, four million eight hundred and eighty An analysis of the Hanover county, the birth place of Clay and Henry, Orange county, the birth place of Madison and Zach Taylor, Albemarle county, the birth place of Jefferson, Charles City county, the birth

place of Harrison and Tyler, all represented by mills at \$1 65@\$1 70 % bushel. Savage, acting consul General at Havana, dated December 10th, in which he says: "From our Tuesday's at a basis of 14\frac{1}{2} cents for middling.—

In confirmation of this opinion it would be well perhaps to cite the authority of a distinguished agriculturist. He says hus bandry in none of its branches can be consulted and continued until Monday, the 20th. The deliming the distinguished agriculturist. struction of lives and property was immense. The saved. The steamer Mononaghela was thrown into the town of Middleton, St. Croix, and broken to pieces. Nothing is said short her officers. to pieces. Nothing is said about her officers and

ecc.

(RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11-P. M.

The United States Circuit Court still continues in session and much business has been done. The suits brought against the Stockholders of Banks by the holders of notes have not been de-termined. Judgments for half a million dollars society to use all his energy in establishing are said to have been obtained against the defend

point to our action here to-day, as the starting point of any success to which they may subsequently attain.

Returned.—Bishop Atkinson and the refuse to serve. The citize uance of the present board.

> NEW YORK, Dec. 11-Noon. Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent. premium .-Gold 1354. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 107;

MURDER OF COLONEL JOHN H. NETHER. Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. ed.

BEESWAX, 15 33 @ 35 | LIME, \$9 bbl. 0 00 @ 0 19 100 lbs. 7 00 @10 00 From store 0 00 @ 1 Molasses, # gallon, ...10 00 @15 00 such. Sugar house, 45 @ Syrup, bbls. 60 @ 1 00 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine \$280 has Tallow 18 @ Adamantine. 20 @ Sperol.... Coffee, \$\mathcal{B}\$ lb., Yellow dip.0 00 @ 2 75 Tar, & bbl.0 00 @ 2 00 Laguayra... 28 @ Tar,in ordr2 30 @ 2 40 Pitch, City 3 50 @ 3 75 do No. 1..2 00 @ 2 25 do No. 2..0 00 @ 1 80 do No. 3. 1 75 @ 1 80 | Spirits Turpentine, COTTON BAGGING Gunny, Pyd 24 @ Dundee Dundee.....26 @ Rope, Ph. . . 10 @ Corn Meal, P bushel . 1 65 @ 1 Ons, # gallon, Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed...1 75 @ 1 90 Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Kerosene....55 @ 60 DOMESTICS, # yard PEA NUTS, .2 00 @ 2 60 FEATHERS, POTATOES, Sweet, bush. 80 @ 1 00 Irish, \$\display bbl3 50 @ 4 00 PROVISIONS, & lb., N. C. Bacon No. 1...20 00 @21 00 No. 2...19 00 @20 00 Hams...

N.C.roe,00 00 @ 9 00 Hams. 20 @ do cut, 0 00 @ 0 00 Middlings. 15 @ do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00 Shoulde Dry Cod, 3; ib 9 @ 10
FLOUR, 19 bbl., Northern
Family. 12 50 @17 00
Superfine 10 00 @11 00
Go North'rn 131@
Butter, N. C. 25 @
do North'rn 40 @ Superfine 10 00 @11 00 | do North'rn 40 @ Cheese . . . 15 @ PORK, Northern, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Sheriff Colgrove, of Jones county, is also NORTH CAROLINA.

PORK, Northern, Family ... 12 50 @14 00 City Mess 23 50 Thin " 22 50 Superfine.11 50 @12 50 Prime" 20 00 00 excitement and gloom throughout the Guny Bass. 30 @ 32 Prime, ... 00 00 @21 00 Rump... ... 00 00 @00 00 the fertility of the soil. The state of comfluence on the growing crop is very setragedy, and the opinion is universal that

| Salt, | Per ton. 90 00 @ 92 50 | Alum, bush.0 60 @ 624 Grain, & bushel, Corn 1 30 @ 1 45 | Liverpool, sack, ground cargo . . . 0 00 @ 0 00 Oats........95 @ 1 00 | from store 2 20 @ 2 30 Peas, Cow.1 25 @ 1 30 | American...2 00 @ 2 10 Rice, rough 0 00 @ 0 00 SUGAR, # 1b.,

HAY, \$\frac{100}{2}\$ loo fbs., Crushed... 00 @ Northern... 85 @ 95 Northern... 85 @ 95 Northern... 85 @ 95 Northern... Northern. 85 @ 95 Northern, ... 9 @ Iron, # tb., English, ass'd 8 @ 10 Ext. Family, 101@ 10 Family,.... Chemical,... American, ref. 0 @ American, .9 @ 10 Pale. Swede..... 10 @ 12 SHINGLES, # M. Hoop, B ton. 150 00@155 00 | Contract . 3 50 @ 4 50 | Common . 2 50 @ 3 50

Liquors, & gal., (dom.) STAVES, & M., Whiskey, W. O. bbl 20 00 @36 00 Whiskey,
Bourbon .. 2 00 @ 4 00 R. O. hhd 30 00 @30 00 Gin 4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00

Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00

Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00

Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00

Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00

Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00 LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds. 14 00 @18 00 Mill, inferior to Mill Fair. 8 50 @ 9 50 Wide do .10 00 @12 00 ord.... 5 50 @ 8 00 Scantling 8 00 @10 00 | Tallow, B... 10 @ 11

WILMINGTON MARKETS

REVIEW

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, December 12 1867.

FOR THE

TURPENTINE-Since the close of our last review the market for this article has been in an unset- Rosin tled condition, and prices have had a declining Cotton, per lb. 00 @ 34 Cotton Goods, per bale. 1 25 @ 1 50 tendency throughout the week, the market clos-ing on Wednesday at \$2 75 for soft and \$1 60 for To Philadelphia. Mr Anthony introduced a bill declaring null hard-being 50@55 cents lower than queted in grasses, eradicating those that are useless, it caused the crop to "French" or burn. all confiscation and forfeiture acts passed by rebel our last. There is a better demand from buyers, and promoting the growth of those that He generally remedied this injury by legislatures. Referred to Judiciary committee. A bill was introduced authorizing the sale of and the market is quite firm at above figures. The

receipts for the week foot up 2,762 bbls., which sold as follows : Saturday 3 20 Monday .845.3 05@3 10....2 00@2 10 Tuesday. ...2 75@2 80... Wednesday ... 532 ... Thursday... 45...... 2 75....... 1 69
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened on Friday last at a decline of one cent and sales were made at 48 cents, at which figure it ruled on Sat urday. On Monday the unfavorable tenor of the advices from the Nor hren markets had the effect to keep buyers out of market, and there were no transactions reported. On Tuesday a further decline took place of 13 cent, with sales at 462 cents at which figure there has since been a steady de

mand, but sellers generally are unwilling to accept this figure, and are holding higher. The week's transactions foot up only 984 bbls., as follows: Friday.....109 bbls. at.....48 cents & gal. Saturady ... 208 " " ... 48 Tuesday ... 121 " " ... 46½ Wednesday ... 546 " " ... 46½ Rosin .- The market for all grades has continued throughout the week just ended to acterized by an extreme dullness, and the few sales effected have been at a further decline in prices. The unfavorable advices both from home and foreign markets, have almost checked operations, and there is little or no enquiry even at the figures given—and the market for all qualities closes inactive. The sales are only 1,515 bbls., as

ollows: Saturday, 580 bbls. at \$1 90 for Common and \$2 for mixed lots of strained, to \$2 and low No. 1; Monday, 112 do at \$2 20@\$2 25 for No. 1; Tuesday, 140 do. at \$1 90 for strained and No. 2; Wednesday, 683 do. at \$1 75@\$1 80 for strained \$1 80 for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1, # bbl. of 280 lbs TAR-Has ruled rather dull during the week and the market closed at a decline of 25 cents on former quotations. The arrivals are 797 bbls., which sold as follows: 330 bbls. at \$2 25; 246 do. at \$2 15; and 221 do. at \$2 7 bbl. -last sale being

at lowest figure.

BARRELS.—The demand for empty spirit barre's continues meagre, and we note a fair stock on market. The sales for the week have been confined to small parcels at the following quotations Second hand, \$2 25@\$2 40 for lots as they run, and \$2 75@\$3 for selected ;—new, \$3@\$3 20, try, \$3 25@\$3 75 for city, and \$3 50@\$3 75 for New

York make, as in quality.

Busswax.—Only small parcels coming to market, which are readily taken at 34@35 cents # 15. BEEF CATTLE,-The market continues to moderately supplied with beeves and there is only a limited demand from the butchers; a prime article, however, finds ready sale at our highest quoration. We quote sales of a few small droves on the hoof at 8@10 cents 7 h., net, as in quality.

Corn Meal.—There is only a retail enquiry, and the market is at present moderately supplied. We reduce figures a shade, and quote from the

Corron-There was rather more activity in this article during the early part of the week under more favorable reports from the Northern mar-kets, which resulted in a slight advance on former On Wednesday, however, advices of a decline price obtained To-day (Thursday) no sales have been reported, and the market rules dull, buyers

dinary, 13@134 cents for good ordinary, 132@14
cents for low middling, 135 cents for mixed grades,
and 14, 144@14½ cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotten are in moderate supply, and sell from store at the following figures: Beard's Lock Tie, 101@11 cents; Dilkle Tie, 10} cents; Arrow Tie, 10 cents @ 1b. Eous—Are in limited enquiry, and in moderate supply. We quote at 22@25 cents p dozen, as in

quantity.

Fish —There is rather more enquiry for Mullets, and only a light stock on market. One or two small lots received and sold from wharf at \$8@ 8 50 for pine buls. FERTILIZERS—Are in limited enquiry, and there is a moderate supply of most descriptions in dealers' hands. We quote as follows: Peruvian Gu-ano, \$90@\$92 50; Pacific do. \$75@\$80; Patapsco ano, \$99@\$92 50; Pacific do. \$75@\$80; Patapaco do. \$70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$60@\$70; Phoenix do., \$55; Snowden's Manipulated do., \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$70; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60@00, Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65: Zell's Snperphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zoll's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65@\$70 Woolston's Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whitelock's Cerealizer \$75: Chesapeake Phosphate, \$70 \$\text{@} ton of

izer, \$75; Chesapeake Phosphate, \$70 p ton of 2,000 pounds beech or pine as any of the others, and the expless the ammonia and thereby neuronal state of exaggeration, termed fit for any time of exaggeration, termed fit of exagger

OATS.—The arrivals for the week com-e about 2,500 bushels, all of which has gone into store, and retailing at 95 cents @\$1 \$\text{ bush-}el. There is only a local demand, and the stock is ample for present purposes. Pras-Have been brought to market sparingly for a few weeks past, and in consequence the stock has become somewhat reduced; it is, however, sufficient for present retail demand. We quote by the quantity at \$1 25@\$1 30 2 bushel for cow RICE.

The market is moderately supplied with cean, and there is only a retail enquiry. We quote Car olina from first hands at 10@11 cents \$ to, by

he package.

HAY-Is in heavy stock, and demand light. One or two lots received, and for want of a purchaser has gone into store. We quote cargo price at S. @90 cents for northern, and \$1 10@\$1 20 for East

LIME.—Supply light, but sufficient for the demand Sells from store at \$1 90 @ cask.

LUMER—Nothing of consequence doing. One lot of 55,000 feet flooring, @ railroad, sold on Wednesday at \$19 @ M. We quote as follows:

Fine Steam Sawed Lumber- Cargo rates-per 1,000 feet.
Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$20 00 @ 21 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,... 25 00 @ 28 00

PEA NUTS-Have been brought in quite freely during the week, and are in brisk demand for sh pping purposes. There has been a shade improvement in prices, and we quote sales from carts at \$2 for inferior, \$2 25@\$2 35 for ordinary. \$2 50@\$2 55 for prime, and \$2 55@\$2 60 @ bushel for extra quality.

Potatoes.—Sweet are in moderate enquiry, and

supply light. Selling from carts at 80 cents @\$1 \$2 bushel. Irish are in fair supply, and slow of POULTRY.—The market is well supplied and price rule rather lower. We quote live fowls at 25@40 cents and dressed 30@40 cents each; live turkeys \$1 25@\$1 75, and dressed 15@20 cents as the contract of the co

PROVISIONS .- In the market for N. C. cured Bacon we have nothing to report in the way of sales. No receipts that we are aware of, and there is very little in the hands of dealers, still there is no demand at present. In the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 16 cents for hog round, and 18 cents & b. for hams, and it would be difficult of sale even at these figures. Western is in good supply, and the demand has become almost completely checked. We reduce figures, and quote from store at 13@13 cents for shoulders, and 15@15 cents for shoulders, and 15@15 cents for sides. 16 cents \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. for sides.—LARD—Is in moderate supply, and only a light demand exists for rate supply, and only a light demand exists for retailing purposes. We quote at 16 cents for North Carolina, and 13½@16 cents \$\mathbb{B}\$ for Northern, as in quality.

Pork—Northern is in moderate supply, and the price is somewhat lower. Only a retail business doing from store at quotations in table. The arrivals of Fresh have been controlled and when the week and we controlled. quite heavy during the week, and we quote sales om carts at prices ranging from 9 to 121 cents

P b., as in quality.

SALT—The market continues to be very well supplied, and only a small business has been done during the week. We quote from store at \$2@\$2 10 for American, and \$2 20@\$2 30 P sack for Liverpool ground, as in quantity.
SHINGLES—All descriptions are exceedingly dull

in the absence of any demand for shipment, and it is almost impossible to effect sales at any price. Quotations in table are merely nomina!. TIMEER-Is in some enquiry for mill purposes but prices have a declining tendency. Very little arriving, and we quote sales of only a few rafts at \$8 for ordinary, and \$10 for prime mill.

Wood—There is a heavy supply on market, and prices are lower. We quote sales by the boat load at \$2 50@\$3 for ash, \$2 75@\$3 25 for pine, and \$3 00@\$4 % cord for oak. FREIGHTS-To coastwise ports continue to rule quite dull. Only a small quantity of produce at present offering shipment, and cargoes are rather difficult to procure. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight. Per Steamer. Per Saili ng Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 50 \$ 00 @ \$ 0 00 @ Pea Nuts,.... 00 @ 00 @ 8 00 7 00 @ 7 53 TO BALTIMORE. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 0 @ 0 50 rits Turpentine, " 00 @ 0 60 .per bush. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 6 00 @ 0 70

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

Rosin,..... per lb.

CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON. Buying. Coupons of N. C. old sixes, 4 N. C. six per cert. Bonds, 6 Do. Ex Coupons, 5 Do. New Bonds, 5 Buy. Sell Lexington. Bank of N. C ... Farmers' Bank, ...24 Merchants'50 Charlotte,23 Commerce. Greensboro' Mut...4 Fayetteville,.....9
Roxboro',.....50 Yanceyville.

On Thursday, Dec. 5th, in Whiteville, N. C., at the residence of Mr. H. C. Brockwell, by Rev. Thos. J. Gattis, Mr. JOSHUA SMITH, to Miss LUCY J. McKAY.

MARRIED.

SALE OF ROSIN.

WILL SELL AT SMITHVILLE, N. C., at publie Auction, on Friday, 27th inst. NINETY-FOUR BBLS. OF ROSIN.

o satisfy claim, for lighterage against Barque ROB'T W. DAVIS.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

DERSONS desiring to purchase Lands

would do well to call and examine the lands of the late Henry N. Howard, consisting of a valuable Rice farm, and a large quantity of Turpentine lands. There is among them a valuable plantation in Robeson county, known as the Crawford

lands, a fine stand for a county store.

Any information desired will be furnished by Any information desired William N. Peden.
WILLIAM N. PEDEN, Admr's and ALLMAND A. McKOY, Comr's.
178-2taw-11tf

A CARD. THE Subscriber designs returning to this

Rary & Co., Princess Street, for the present. He will attend to collections here and contiguous counties;—State Administration, Guardian and other accounts, as Commissioner or Referee, do Commission business in a small way. He is also Commissioner of North Carolina, for Florida.
P. MURPHY,
Wilmington, N. C.
Oct. 1
2—d&wtf

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the first Monday of January, 1868. It will continue six instead of five months. Tuiton and board, with washing, will be \$135, half in advance. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and a pair of sheets and pillow cases. Music, Drawing, French and Latin are extra.

Address, J. M. M. CALDWELL, J. M. M. CALDWELL, Statesville, N. C. 52 eod&42-6v

BLANKS.

WE HAVE, AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, almost every description of Blanks usually required in this place.

Merchants in want of Railroad Receipts, Bills of Lading, or other Blanks, bound or loos, can extain them at short notice.

Clerks of Civil Courts, Sheriffs, Magist ates and

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

Effect of the Elections. The moral effects of the late elections are ery good. Adversity has its lessons as well prosperity. The Radicals are learning owly, but surely, in that costly school hose teacher is experience. The Southn people have long been cursed with any of their costly iniquities, and the good

verywhere have called aloud for reform, at formerly to no purpose. The Bureau, spensive Radical organization for politial purposes, the chief object of which eems to have been to initiate negroes into oyal leagues and furnish candidates for ort of its pious chief. We have said that the expenses and

ickedness of this Bureau was one of the eaviest burdens which the Radicals had bear in the late campaigns, and to it, as auch as any other source, would they owe aving been secured and its uses very ings, General Howard has gone through ith the ceremony of making an extended ip through the South, (he did not honor longer need the protection of the Bu-

e publish below, but we advise them that cal privileges upon them is, that they e not fit to exercise them for neir own good or the good of the country, Anyhow, whether the Freedmen's Bureau

of any further benefit to the negroes or uence of the Northern elections was too

lace us at over one hundred millions of eople by the year 1900.

ant calculations, how contemptible and vanescent appear the things that now dis-

resentations were before the Senate, the lecision of the House postponing the re-

fact, in unison with the action of merchants | the depraved. nat Eldorado of lazy officials, a great and propriety of their taking immediate action Irish and African races: in the premises by sending a committee to We should show our interest in, and appreciation of, its importance by personal enrepresentatives from other commercial quarters, whose familiarity with the burdens stances of the farmers, and the penniless needed to act upon Congress to cause the immediate reduction of the tax.

The tax levied upon cotton is required to support the Freedman's Bureau. Now, if the Government of the United States is determined to sustain lazy negroes and determined to sustain lazy negroes and suppressed; still better, they had the courage to denounce the demigod and bring him to trial. It determined to sustain lazy negroes and denounce the demigod and bring him to trial. It whites at its own expense, it is not proper was the Begum speech of Sheridan delivered on that the whole amount should be collected from the white cotton planter and the colorwho work them, should not be taxed ne greatest difficulty in bestowing any politrious and virtuous. If the twenty-five millions of dollars, which will be collected British Surgeons was Abernethy, the Irishman? from the South this year, under the operand the people of the North have so declared tion of this cotton tax, were left in the possesthe ballot-box, and that declaration will be sion of those whose capital and industry will earn it, this section could well provide for its own meritorious poor; the Freedmen's Bureau's occupation would be gone; ne Radicals, it would seem that they will and the swarms of tax-gatherers and other Cleburne. e compelled to do without it. The in- office-holders from the North, whose "enormous frauds" upon the Treasury have not ecisive not to have a marked effect upon only made for themselves "colossal foralculating politicians, and in the nature of tunes at the public expense," but whose Radical wickedness. hings that influence, sooner or later, must operations have in no little degree criphow itself. It appears now that this pled and embarrassed the finances of the worite institution is to be the first victim country, could be dispensed with, and the ffered upon the altar of Conservatism to expenses of the Government very much ppease an outraged country. Other sac- curtailed. The removal, therefore, in its fices will follow until the will of the people immediate financial effect upon the public men will not let their partizan feelings See what effect the elections have had carry them to such lengths as to continue pon a leading Radical, and he the mouth- a tax which is sucking the very life-blood oming less capable of self-support. The present cial recuperation, organization of a permanger to the political rights of the freedmen omes from the false policy of their leaders, who erous, hope-inspiring reconciliation, which under, and will have their false friends to thank will again arouse our people with confidence and make the Southern "wilderness blos-

It would seem that the civil courts are gradually being practically abolished in the

South, under the operation of the Military

Bills and the tyrannical orders of the com

In this State, two of our most able and efficient judicial officers—Judges Merrimon and Fowle--have resigned, and their places he domestic trade of the United States is oath of office. Indeed, the place of the oath of office. Indeed, the place of the former was temporarily supplied, but ing of the Pacific railroads, now in process

oath of office. Indeed, the place of the former was temporarily supplied, but infinite administration of the former was temporarily supplied, but infinite administration of the former was temporarily supplied, but infinite control and that it all the control administration of the former was temporarily supplied, but infinite control and that it all the control and that it all the control and the finite control and that it all the control and the finite control and the frm health and advanced age has compelled the resignation of Judge Little, and we have accrued subsequent to the ratification of the hat the trade of the Indies, of China, of doubt if the two vacancies can possibly be apan, of all the Eastern world, must flow filled by lawyers of character and learning true intent and meaning of the several sections of the aforecited Act, "that in all cases where he nto this country. We are now, he says, who could take the test-oath, and are wilhree thousand miles ahead of England in ling to assume the responsibilities of the foundi positions. In South Carolina, one Judge has been removed for not obeying the military edicts, and another resigned because he was unwilling to do so. General Pope has been removed for not obeying the military edicts, and another resigned because he was unwilling to do so. General Pope has been removed for not obeying the military edicts, and another resigned because he was unwilling to do so. General Pope has been removed for not obeying the military edicts, and another resigned because he was unwilling to do so. General Pope has been removed for not obeying the military edicts, and another resigned because he was unwilling to do so. General Pope has been removed for not obeying the military evides at the contrary shall be made to appear."

It has already assumed a question of the House when the matter comes up.

It has already assumed a question of a majority of the House when the matter comes up.

It is not likely that the President will send any nominations to the Senate this week, though it is possible he may present to pay a share or the public burden. He was unwilling to do so.

Street, where quite a pleasant and interest and principal.

Upon the popular question of taxing the United States securities, the Secretary sympathizes with the view that they ought to pay a share or the public burden. He week, though it is possible he may present to pay a share or the public burden. He positions. In South Carolina, one Judge or private in any of the above named organizations" ransfer the great commercial and financial he was unwilling to do so. General Pope be made to appear."

Therefore, Therefore, and another resigned because the made to appear."

Therefore, entre of christendom from London to New has removed one in Georgia for similar intent and meaning of the date of the late of t York. Mr. Wilson estimates that there is reasons. We have already announced the reasons. We have already announced the composition of Chief-Justice Handy, of the orty new States. He thinks that by the orty new States. He thinks that by the orty new States are court of Mississippi, and we now of the orty new States. The thinks that by the orty new States are court of Mississippi, and we now of the orty new States. The struggle for the mission to Mexico or property or of the protection of their families of the subject careful consideration. The Whig of Saturday says:

The struggle for the mission to Mexico of the protection of their families of the better indoment.

The struggle for the mission to Mexico or property or of the protection of the mission to Mexico or property or of the better indoment.

The struggle for the mission to Mexico or property or of the better indoment.

The struggle for the mission to Mexico or property or of the better indoment.

The struggle for the mission to Mexico or property or of the better indoment. commencement of the next century we will learn from the Jackson Clarion that Judges learn from the Jackson Clarion that Judges ELLETT and HARRIS, the remaining Judges with the control of all the great treasure of that Court, have resigned, leaving the resisted rebellion, in obedience to the paramount authority and laws of the United States,] "shall hipments of the world. He says this coun- State without a Supreme Court, with no ry has commenced her grand imperial ourse, with the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointments as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as will be in the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as well as the control of the Eastern such temporary appointment as well as the control of the Eastern such temporary ion and natural growth of the country will or consistent with the important and reshall be held to abrogate or impair any right of citizenghin by reason of not yielding and acsponstble duties devolving upon such high

illy it is in him to be using his little mo- late message that a treaty has been conclument of power to make an enemy of the ded with the King of Denmark for the cesreat white race that is to rule this counsion of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John's to the United States. The two ration hence, will be no greater impedial slands thus proposed to be purchased from islands thus proposed to be purchased from fair advantages have been taken of the Act of the General Denmark belong to the group called the Virgin Islands. St. Thomas contains forty
The Cotton Tax.

This soid that the setion of the Committed islands and twelve thousand is and twelve thousand is and the setion of the Committed islands. St. Thomas contains forty
five square miles and twelve thousand islands is a specific property of the Committed islands. St. Thomas contains forty
five square miles and twelve thousand islands is a specific property of the Committed islands. St. Thomas contains forty
five square miles and twelve thousand islands. St. Tohn is specified in the property of the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified on the 10th day of March, 1856, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood" [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866, and entitled It is said that the action of the Commit-eight hundred inhabitants, and St. John chap. 40, § 7, p. 101]; ee on Ways and Means on the cotton tax, forty-two square miles and twenty-five o postpone the reduction till after the crop hundred inhabitants. Neither of these of 1867 was stimulated by the Treasury De- islands possess a rich soil, but they will partment. It was understood that they had prove invaluable to the United States as agreed upon reduction at their first meeting, naval stations and coaling depots, for which thereto are whites. and the postponement was unexpected and their purchase was intended. They poscaused by influences subsequent to the sess but little or no value to Denmark, as that government can well afford to part This conclusion, followed by the hasty with its West Indian possession for the approval of the House of this recommen- large sum doubtless agreed upon. We must exert a baneful influence in all business circles. The South will not alone
The South wil

duction would be reversed, and that body Ohio, who is somewhat known by his suc- flames, which was caused by the gas esalso be induced to recede from its position. cessful efforts in the "taking off" of Mrs. caping from the barrel. Very soon the fire We see in many cities that the business Surratt, has said that the negroes are as nen are taking active steps to bring about well qualified to vote as those who have the repeal of this oncrous and rainous tax. been brought up at the tail of the wheel-Their position and information make them barrow-meaning by this allusion the building was in flames. A portion of the more particularly familiar with the ruin Irish-it has become very popular to rewhich its imposition will cause, and their peat the slander by the apologists of negro council will be on this account more highly suffrage, even in the South. It can only be burnt to the ground, but the most of the appreciated by Congress. In view of this believed by the ignorant and repeated by goods were saved. Mr. Kelly's loss is es-

in other places, we respectfully submit to The Land We Love, in its last issue, thus the Chamber of Commerce of our city the refers to Mr. Bingham's comparison of the have not learned.

Does he know that Wellington, the greatest Washington to confer with Congress upon the subject. The question is of too momentous importance to the South to be left to the mere stereotyped form of petition. We should show our interest in, and apprecaused by the speeches of those two Irishmen, Birke and Sheridan, during the trial of Warren of India. He had swept over that uphappy reis popularity, these two generous Irishmen had pronounced to be the master effort of British ora-

orth Carolina,) and has formally announded that he believes the "Nation's wards" ed conton laborer. The white men who of these world-renowned Irish writers, Sterne, own the lands, and the industrious negroes and painter. President of the Revel Academy Of and painter, President of the Royal Academy? Of literated. he great oriental scholar, Shea the Irishman? one-fifth of the proceeds of the income of Of a long line of eminent orators, barrieters, statestheir property and labor to support in idle Saurin, O'Connell, Shiel, &c., &c. ? Has this Radi- of newspapers which had the message, for and wicked indulgence the white or black | cal ignoramus ever heard of poor Emmet! If not | convenience sake, in printing, given to cal ignoramus ever heard of poor Emmet! If not we refer him to the school books. Has he ever them in advance. The harm has been done life must come from the earth, and in exthe Bureau and live upon the tax levied the Bishop Shirle, Archbishop Usher—all Irishmen, and the last author of a chronology of the Bible? Does he know that the great French philosopher said of Robert Boyle, the Irishman, tion will not be again given. "without Robert Boyle, we would know nothing?" Does he know that one of the most eminent of the money, and the Captaincy of an English frigate? In our section, we will not be so ungrateful as the honorable gentleman, and will ever honor fresh will we ever keep the memory of that peer-less soldier and noble Irish gentleman Patrick R.

with any one of those given above, then we will

Important Order from Gen. Canby. We are indebted to Colonel Frank, Commandant of this Post, for the following im-

portant order from Gen. Canby : HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., November 27, 1867.

I. It appearing that prosecutions have been in

ernment, or by virtue of any order emanating from any officer, commissioned or non-commis-

dictments are now pending "[or may hereafter be found] "either in the County or Superior Courts, It is a mighty difficult piece of business to publican members favor a vote to-morrow,

We learn that on Wednesday, the 4th, a fire occurred in Lumberton, N. C., which

few feet of the barrel. Suddenly he dis-Since the Honorable Mr. Bingham, of covered the whole air around the candle in To Dougald McMillan, Esq., President New Hanover Agricultural Society: communicated itself to the can in which DEAR SIR :- In reply to your many inthe oil was drawn, and before it could be quiries, and those of many of the members of your Society, in regard to the present

> stock was destroyed. The drug store of prospects, I beg leave to say, I regard the the maintenance of the public credit. Dr. R. M. Norment, adjoining, was also subject of Labor as first in magnitude, first goods were saved. Art. Reny's loss is the demonstrated at about \$2,500, half of which was and most earnest attention, after providing preciation of the currency, are in a more strate in language not to be misunderstood, covered by insurance. The other losses we

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1867. To the Journal:—The political fever in Washington is at a white heat. The PresiWashington is at a white heat. The Presi-Does he know that Byron said of Sheridan, the Irishman, "He has written the best comedy, the Irishman, "He has written the best comedy, the best farce, the best address in the English tongue, and to crown all, he has delivered the very best around the resolution for impeachment, all and to crown all, he has delivered the very best combine to keep up a great and unusual expression and sorrow.

Of industry, and make for the country a children ways an industry, and make for the country a children ways an industry, and make for the country a children ways an industry, and the uncertainty of Congressional action to class of useful laboring citizens. In this has delivered the very base of useful laboring citizens. In this production. Industry, and the uncertainty of Congressional action to class of useful laboring citizens. In this production, industry, and the uncertainty of Congressional action on the resolution for impeachment, all was discovered to be the country a children was a multiple and the uncertainty of Congressional action on the resolution for impeachment, all was discovered to be the country a children was a multiple and the uncertainty of Congressional action to the country a children was a multiple and the uncertainty of the country and the unce deavors in behalf of its removal. Let men oration ever conceived or heard of in any country? It may be some rebuke to Mr. B's radical inpudence to tell him that the profoundest sense representatives from other commercial tion ever made in the British parliament was ceived by his friends with the most unecombine to keep up a great and unusual ex. my regret and sorrow. quivocal commendation. In its praise they capital and paralyze enterprise with a most A contrast is drawn by the Secretary bethis tax entails, the straitened circumHastings. The great Bummer Hastings had just are unsparing. Judging from effects probrought to a successful conclusion the conquest duced by it here, the message will have a

> ress of the same mind and temper.
>
> It is only to Democratic majorities North the circumstances which now surround us, "The condition of the country and the Tressthat the South can look for a just recogthe occasion of the impeachment, which Byren nition of her political rights. The present condition of things with you will have to be endured, until, at the hands of national and honest men, the whole infamous systym of so-called "Reconstruction" is ob-

> > There is already much perturbed feeling on account of violations of faith on the part brow shall you eat bread, by which I unand the injury cannot be recalled, but the

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is first in importance after the message. and will be the subject of the greater part American Navy was John Parry, the Irishman, of Congressional discussion. Several finan-whom the English tried to bribe with \$60,000 in cial bills have already been introduced, but they have emanated from men of little standing in the financial world, and only young Mitchell—noble son of a noble sire! who gave his life for the defence of Fort Souter; and not generally understood. It is very possible that Bingham, of Ohio, who is pre paring a speech on this subject, will be able If the honorable gentleman can mention a sin- to say something sensible, but it is evident gle name among the descendants from Ginea, Congo, and Ashantee, which will bear comparison talent among legislators, to whom, unforelieve that Badical ignorance is not so great as tunately, is committed the monetary, interests of the country. Members of Congress can set off in country towns their blatherskite fireworks to some advantage, but in their aggregate ability they sink so far beneath the level of real statesmen, that they become objects of pity. Some Tipton, or Thayer, or a Corbett, fresh from a bear hunt in the uncivilized regions of the Pacific slope, thinks he knows as much as a Hamilton, a Morris, a Badger, a Walker, or a McCulloch, and the first thing we know he gets up a bill. The inventive stituted in some of the Courts of North Carolina genius of such men, if confined to plough-for acts of war committed during the existence of ing and harrowing, and rooting out stumps,

North Carolina," [see public laws of North Carolina, 1866-67, p. 6];

It is ordered:
First, That the provisions of the first section of the Actoresaid shall be held to apply to all persons in the civil or military service of the States, as fully and completely as by its terms it does apply to persons in the civil or military service of the State of North Carolina or of the late Confidence and respect of a large in the civil or military service of the State of North Carolina or of the late Confidence and respect of a large body of our people. In fact, a grand mass muciatory speeches upon the reading of the message, but it was quietly and attentiate the mand held to be the true intent and meaning of the said first section, that no such person "shall the said first section, that no such person "shall the laid of most powerful its ordered in the wool covering their eyes without the aid of most powerful its ordered is provided to lisp the two of the two words common sense, would be able to understand the position of the General. His present Executive.

It is ordered:
First, That the provisions of the first section of the aid of most powerful be able to lisp the two or such sense, would be able to understand the position of the General. His subject of the present at an expected that some of the extreme body of our people. In fact, a grand mass munciatory speeches upon the reading of the message, but it was quietly and attentiately the homes of the first section, that no such person "shall the position of the General. His provided the present that a come from the present Executive.

It is ordered:

In feed from absolute servitude, with the eyes the whole message as one of the salest State papers that has come from the subject of the extreme provided in destroy of the state papers that has come from the subject of the present Executive.

It is ordered:

It is ordered:

It is ordered:

It is ordered:

It is or

circumstances, support or acquiesce in the testimony yet to be taken is that of Mr. tion is concerned, a middle passage be- The general impression to-night is that but tween the parties, and probably between a few hours will be granted for discussion, the upper and nether millstones of the two and that the probability is that a vote may commended of such duties. parties, he will be crushed, so far as his Presidential aspirations are concerned.— be taken on the resolution of the majority of the committee on Thursday. Some Remends the system of reduction proposed by steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis.

It has already assumed a question of doubt, as to whether Mr. Cooper will be doubt of a majority of the House when the doubt, as to whether Mr. Cooper will be doubt, as the mr. Cooper will b

Very truly, yours,
CROMWELL

Special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch. From Washington-Neminations_The

Washington, Dec. 4.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were Col.

The President informs Congress in his late message that a treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. single belief habie in any civil action for any act done in the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by any law or authority purporting to be a law of the "[United States, of Ohio, General Vickers, pression was taken up in the discussion of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. single belief habie in any civil action for any act done in the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by any law or authority purporting to be a law of the impeachment discussion, but it failed to come up. The whole session was taken up in the discussion of the States, in gold, which would give to each of the States, in gold, which would give to each of the States, in gold, which would give to each of the sums named in the report."

Cellection of Excise Duties.

Condition of Thad. Stevens. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as the

condition of Mr. Stevens: The feebleness of the condition of Hon.

For the Journal. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury The Labor Question, WILMINGTON, N. C., 2d Dec., 1867.

has produced a radical change of my opin-

ion on the subject of labor. At the close

of the war in 1865, our negroes seemed

is rendered effeminate and feeble. Hence

ing and elevating to the highest pitch of

perfection, the agriculture of our coun-

the subject of labor, its introduction, uses,

FROM WASHINGTON.

In my next, I will present my views on

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Respectfully,
H. NUTT.

withering and blighting effect.

This report, always looked for with great interest, is of more general importance at the present than any former time in the financial history of the country. This report, it will be observed, is made annually honoring me with an invitation to the by law, not to the President, but to Congress-the body to which is confided the hold in your city on the 23d inst., has been situation of our country, and of its future entire subject of revenue, taxation, and but just received. I regret that it is not in

From the National Intelligencer.

The Secretary opens the report with the assurance that the finances of the United land, have good cause to rejoice in the rein importance, and claiming our earliest States, notwithstanding the continued de- sult of the recent elections. They demonfor our self-preservation. I am free to satisfactory condition than they were a that the people have not forgotten the acknowledge that three years experience year ago. Nearly five hundred millions of teachings of their fathers, and are resolved interest-bearing notes, certificates of in- to preserve the free institutions, so wise debtedness, and of temporary loans, have and so efficient, which they bequeathed to been paid or converted into bonds, and the them. well-disposed, and inclined (as I then thought) to labor and provide homes and lions:

Disposed, and inclined (as I then thought) to labor and provide homes and lions:

Of all the dangers which the Radical measures of the day have threatened, none

dent's message, reports of the Secretaries, of industry, and make for the country a correction of credits, to which a redundant and especially a depreciated of industry, and make for the country a correction of credits, to which a redundant and especially a depreciated of industry, and make for the country as always an incentive, and has had no Unfortunately for us, and our beloved Southern country, the government has been unsettled to such a degree as to lock up unsettled to such a degree as to lock up States."

Inveded unsettled to such a degree as to lock up States."

All the indications now being furnished by such an attempt in ten of our sister States,

tween the critical condition of the finances The immediate causes which produced at the close of the war and the present comstances of the farmers, and the penniless condition of the laborers, whose necessities its repeal would alleviate, will give the injury. Like a modern hero, he encleared war to the heart of the conquering nation by making war throughout the country. It is not likely not penniless of India. He had swept over that unnappy recondition of the laborers, whose necessities gion in the style most popular even in the 16th most powerful influence in cementing freedmen in our midst is patent to all and century, stealing, plundering, burning and murdering. Like a modern hero, he encleared war to the heart of the conquering nation by making war throughout the country. It is not likely hope is abandoned of moulding them into port of the public press, without distinct the near to the public press, without distinct throughout the country. the change of disposition and habit of the paratively satisfactory state of things. The the ability I may possess to save the counmost powerful influence in cementing freedmen in our midst is patent to all and Secretary relied much upon the authority try from so dire a calamity. The best and sufficient to say that, with me at least, the The people, with the zealous and able sup- to deprive the negro of the franchise in the heart of the conquering nation by making war support itself, and by furnishing dainty material for illustrated pictorials of the suffering and humiliation of the conquered people. He was, therefore, feasted and honored, and was the Magnus Appello, the adored idol of the British populate. But in this very hour of his triumph and lace. But in this very hour of his triumph and lace. But in this very hour of his triumph and lace. But in the very hour of his triumph and lace. But in the very hour of his triumph and lace. But in the very hour of his triumph and lace. But in this very hour of his triumph and future, will place Representatives in Continuous and useful citizens. In the people, with the zealous and able support itself, with me at least, the hope is abandoned of moulding them into steady, industrious and useful citizens. I record, with pleasure, many exceptions which have come under my observation, but the number is few in proportion to the hope is abandoned of moulding them into steady, industrious and useful citizens. I port of the public press, without distinction of party, promptly took up the entire future, will place Representatives in Con- the number is few in proportion to the cient aid, by liberal subscriptions, to the effort for the support of the Government brethren of the South. Independent of

> it is one vital to our whole people, North as well as South, and should claim the most has been to convert the interest-bearing notes, earnest attention and prompt action of the best minds of our land; and why? Because and of contract the paper circulation by the relation of United States notes. For the last labor is the basis of agriculture; and what is two years this policy has been steadily, but careagriculture? you ask. I reply, It is that fully pursued, and the result upon the whole, has been satisfactory to the Secretary, and, as he beemployment ordained by God himself, lieves, to a large majority of the people. when he declared that by the sweat of your

derstand, that all the real, substantial, tan-1st of January, 1869, or, at the farthest, tory, but in the history of all other Govern-The conditions in dispensable for resump-

act proportion to the physical labor applied, tion are: governed and directed by science, (which

reward of such labor. A prosperous and

Without it, manufactures fail, commerce ment. languishes, trade. traffic, and the common manent specie payments, involving as it does the prosperity of the country, involves the great quespursuits of life wither, science and the fine arts sicken and die, and the nation itself which are now engaging the attention of the peothe great necessity for preserving, fosterple, and cannot fail to receive the earnest and de-

berate attention of Congress.' great force and clearness, the great ques- with their marshals and other officers, the tion of a return to a specie standard. The custom house officials, and all others, will views presented by him in his report two be negroes, and you of the West, with years ago, in favor of a return to specie your vast business connected with the river payments, were promptly approved by a in all your transactions as far as these may resolution of the House of Representatives, depend, as they must to a great extent. and seemed to be heartily responded to by upon the justice and capacity of such ofthe people. Congress limited the extent ficials, will have to submit for years to come of contraction, and the Secretary has con- to such an administration of the laws of Opinions of the President's Message_Case formed with it, continuing the reduction, your country, as almost absolute ignorance of Senator Thomas, of Maryland Expection of some months, when the state of business rendered it injudi- In the early days of the Government

The continuation of this policy he con- navigation on the river. Premature Publication of the Message. The siders as obviously wise, and proceeds to show that it has had the happiest results. The who owned, at different periods, the terrished the siders as obviously wise, and proceeds to who owned, at different periods, the terrished the siders as obviously wise, and proceeds to show that it has had the happiest results. Washington, Dec. 3.—The President's He refers especially to the demoralizing tory bordering upon it. That a forcible

ronage. Gen. Grant would not, under any of Maryland, on Monday next. The only sumption of specie payments. He says: ny officer, commissioned or non-commissioned o suffrage. Failing to support that, he could forthwith. The committee appear nearly which stimulates speculation but diminishes lating no resting place on the Radical plat. Or quite anymous in favor of permitting bor. A healthy growth is to be secured by the find no resting place on the Radical plat- or quite ananimous in favor of permitting bor. A heating growth is to be secured by the and Fowle-have resigned, and their places cannot be filled, on account of the required cannot be filled. The required cannot be filled, on account of the required cannot be filled, or account of the required cannot be filled, or account of the required cannot be filled.

The excessive duties levied upon some foreign imports are shown to be very prejudicial to our foreign commerce, navigation, and ship-building. Reduction is re-

Mr. D. A. Wells.

The struggle for the mission to Mexico grows warm, there being a number of applicants for the position. Gen. Kilpatrick, our present minister to Chili, is anxious to six per cent interest, and having twenty years to get nearer home, and would be pleased to be commissioned to Mexico. The others one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual who want the place are Messrs. Mowry of Arizona, Nugent of California, La Rientre of this city, and General Averill, now our Consul to Canada, and Mr. McMahon of New York.

New York.

one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government and payment to Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, as the representative of the female suffrage interest, when the debts incurred for the payment of bounded her cavalization for the mission to of the country—all the conservative features of the government—sacrificed upon the altar of Radicalism.

Our West Indian Purchase.

Our West Indian Purchase

ister to Equador candidates are numerous, most of them from Ohio. They are, Ex-Governor Ford, Colonel Brockway, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Spencer, Markbriet, Nixon, Caldwell, Allen and Nixon. The Nixon, Caldwell, Allen and Nixon. The considerable attention to the subject of colonidary of Cincippatic Considerable attention to the subject of colonidary of Norfolk, who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk, who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable considerable attention to the subject of Norfolk who held a fair for a charitable consider six last named are residents of Cincinnati.

It is probable that Mr. Saillwell will be lecting the excise duty upon spirits in The feedleness of the condition of Hon.

Thad. Stevens, was fully demonstrated in the House to-day, when he offered two or three resolutions. In presenting the resolutions, he stood beside the clerk, and his voice could scarcely be heard at a distance of one hundred feet. When the President's of one hundred feet. When the President's of the formular probable that Mr. Saillwell will be again nominated for minister to Venezuela, as the Senate did not decide at the last session whether to reject or confirm him. An interesting report to Commissioner Wells. There are but seven distilleries in England, and some three hundred in Seotland to the condition of Hon.

It is probable that Mr. Saillwell will be again nominated for minister to Venezuela, as the Senate did not decide at the last session whether to reject or confirm him. An interesting report to Commissioner Wells. There are but seven distilleries in England, and some three hundred in Seotland to the first several will be described the excise duty upon spirits in Great Britain and Ireland. He has embodied the result of his investigations in an interesting report to Commissioner Wells. There are but seven distilleries in England, and some three hundred in Seotland the control of the first section of the first several will be described the excise duty upon spirits in Great Britain and Ireland. He has embodied the result of his investigations in an interesting report to Commissioner Wells. There are but seven distilleries in England, and some three hundred in Seotland the control of the first sections in the first section and Ireland. He has embodied the result of his investigations in an interesting report to Commissioner Wells. The first sections in the first message was read, he for a while occupied til he formally notifies the State Depart- land and Ireland together. The tax levied a seat near the clerk, but subsequently left ment that he declines the honor no action upon spirits is equivalent to \$2.80 per wine thereto are whites.

By command of B't Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby:

Louis V. Caziarc,

the hall and retired to his committee room.

It is to his friends painfully evident that he

louis V. Caziarc,

The hall and retired to his committee room.

On the hall and retired to his committee room.

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On the hall and retired to his committee room. The parties who sold the President's failing very rapidly, and he appears to be worse now than he was at the opening of the session of Congress.

The parties who sold the President's message yesterday, did not obtain copies at the White House. The individuals charged with selling it have not recently visited the Executive Mansion. How they obtained at some length, and his suggestions cannot Jane! The parties who sold the President's lation is sincerely to be regretted, and must exert a baneful influence in all busic call reform which has soired many the mossage is now pretty well understood, and will be made public in a few days.—

We received a letter yesterday from this destroyed the stores occupied by Geo. H. Normant. The late of the conomical state of the received a letter yesterday from this destroyed the stores occupied by Geo. H. Normant. The late of the received a letter yesterday from this destroyed the stores occupied by Geo. H. Normant. The late of the received a letter yesterday from this old veteran and hero, dated Drummond- and will be made public in a few days.—

We received a letter yesterday from this old veteran and hero, dated Drummond- and will be made public in a few days.—

We received a letter yesterday from this old veteran and hero, dated Drummond- and will be made public in a few days.—

Yesterday from this occurred in Lumberton, N. C., which is suggestions cannot and will be made public in a few days.—

Yesterday from this occurred in Lumberton, N. C., which is suggestions cannot are considered in the message is now pretty well understood, and will be made public in a few days.—

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Yesterday from this occurred in Lumberton, N. C., which is suggestion in the message is now pretty well understood, and the message is now pretty well understood, an Washington Chronicle.

Letter from Hon, Reverdy Johnson, The following letter was written in reply to an invitation to be present at the great Democratic celebration at Cincinnati:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867. GENTLEMEN: Your letter of November 15. meeting which the Democracy propose to my power to accept it. You, and the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the

That philosopher of our age (Mr. Jefferson), deeply versed in the political history of the world, and when his intellect was in its meridian, told his countrymen that such an attempt would result, sooner or later, in a such an attempt in ten of our sister States. show the wisdom of this warning.

In common with the now ascertained opinion of a large majority, I shall exert all most certain way of accomplishing this is such States, and secure it to all the whites: and this, I cannot doubt, will be done, for it cannot be that the white people of all the other States will protect themselves against a similar franchise and impose it upon their the dangers of such an attempt, the great and unavoidable expense attending it must cause every reflecting man to do all that he can to prevent it. The outlay now consequent upon the attempt, including the military and the Freedmen's Bureau, require a disbursement of annually more than one hundred millions of dollars. To meet this the people throughout the entire country The Secretary suggests, as the time when are burthened with an amount of taxation, pecie payments may be wholly resumed, the not only unexampled in their former hisments.

There is, too, another consideration which addresses itself especially to the "First. The funding or payment of the balance | States bordering on the Mississippi. It is is simply an explanation of facts in the law of interest-bearing no es, and a continued contained this: That if what has been done and is traction of the paper currency. being done under the military reconstrucreward of such labor. A prosperous and progressive agriculture is the basis of the progressive agriculture is the basis of the "Third. The restoration of the Southern States" States on the south side of the river, from prosperity and greatuess of a nation.— in their proper relations to the Federal Governits source to its mouth, will be strictly under the control of the African race. The on of currency, taxation, and reconstruction, not the result, they will emigrate and their fortune elsewhere. This occurring, The Secretary proceeds to discuss, with the judges of the courts in those States

pon a leading Radical, and he the mouthonce of a most important interest:

"Gen. Howard has returned from an extensive
of the nation, from sectional prejudices or
from motives of party success. Let the
abolition of the contraction of the suppression of the referonment of the suppression of the referonment to sittlines for the suppression of the referonment to the suppression of the referonment to from motives of party success. Let the
abolition of the cotton tax and the Freedinduction of the contraction of the suppression of the referonment to sittlines for the suppression of the referonment to night. The
radicals are quite moderate in their contraction should be resorted that they are continually beson has been denounced by them on acplied to the late Confederate States
of the nation, from sectional prejudices or
from motives of party success. Let the
abolition of the cotton tax and the Freedthat Radicalism of the suppression of the reflicion against the
contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the successful contraction of the contraction of underly of the Agrical and party corruption, or of t

Grant.

Grant.

Grant.

Grant.

The Vanderbilts, Stewarts, Astors, and other solid men, give this meeting their pattern of Maryland on Monday next.

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Grant.

The Senate judiciary committee expect to report upon the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland on Monday next.

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Grant would not under with the discussed in private conversation.

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Grant.

Grant firmest hold, has, by a decided majority, determined not to intrust the African race with any participation in its govern-

> Congratulating you, not only on the which will make more intimate than ever your State and Kentucky.

> I remain, with great respect, your obe-Messrs. H. Ratterman, J. B. Mooney and

> Ex-President Davis and the Catholics. After the postponement of the trial of

the supper table, the ladies and gentlemen which had been sent, with any other handsome articles, from Brussels, Belgium, the getting up the raffle, should present it in

Adams will be called home to take a position in the Cabinet.

For Consul General to Havana there are property. If the debt to be funded shall amount to \$2,000,000,000, the amount to be reserved and you this token of our respect for you, the President of the States annually would be \$20,000,000,000, be amount to be reserved and you this token of our respect for you, the President of the Confederate States. We only wish we had comething more worthy of your acceptance, more suitable, and, though small the gift, we hope you will accept it. We wish from our hearts

After which Mr. Davis departed, amidst

sweet talk from the Pittsburg editors. She

A cat in Lewiston, Maine, has learned to

suffer should the bill become a law in its pristed and the purchase confirmed. We present shape. Immediate relief is demanded by both the planter and factor, and we cannot but think, if the proper reparation with the proper reparation with the proper reparation with the planter and factor, and we cannot but think, if the proper reparation with the sum asked for will be appropriated in the store occupied by Mr. Kelly, and was occasioned by accident. Kelly, and was occasioned by accident. The New York Herald suggests that Joe the President to withhold it from publication until the message was delivered in had occasion to draw some kerosene oil, and in doing so placed the candle within a prisonment.

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